PRESS AND TRIBUNE
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Reed,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cridge.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per Year.....$12
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week.....25
Daily, Mail Subscribers, per Year.....7.50
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per month.....1.00
Tri-Weekly, per Year.....4.00
Tri-Weekly, per month.....50
Weekly, per Year.....2.00
Weekly, per Year, in clubs of ten.....15.00
Weekly, per Year, in clubs of twenty.....25.00
Weekly, per Year, in clubs of thirty.....30.00
Weekly, per Year, in clubs of forty.....40.00
Weekly, per Year, in clubs of fifty.....50.00
Weekly, per Year, in clubs of one hundred.....100.00
Postmasters, in procuring subscribers, may retain 10 per cent.
Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860. NUMBER 221.

Press & Tribune CHICAGO.

The News.

Our dispatches give us important intelligence from Europe. The steamer Nimrod was wrecked on the 1st inst., on her passage from Liverpool to Cork, and all on board, numbering about 50, were lost.

A duel took place at Dauvre on the 6th inst. between Mr. Bliss, the Provisional Governor of Jefferson Territory, and Mr. Stone, a member of the Legislature, in which the latter was seriously, but not fatally injured.

The California Republican State Convention met on the 22d of February, and was fully attended, 320 delegates being present. Leland Stanford, F. P. Tracey, D. W. Cheeseman and A. A. Sargent were elected delegates to the Chicago Convention.

GOV. BISSELL.

Our letters from Springfield say that Gov. BISSELL is still very low; and that his case is not much if any more hopeful. Dr. Pope, of St. Louis, is with him, in consultation with his attending physician; but we have not learned that he encourages the friends to look for the Governor's recovery.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The bill agreed upon by the Senate Committee, an abstract of which we have in our telegraphic column, for the establishment of mail routes between the Mississippi and San Francisco, will attract the attention of Northwestern men, from the fact that it provides that a weekly mail shall be put on between St. Paul and the Pacific coast.

CONVENTION WEEK.

In order to reply understandingly to the action of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, that the hotel keepers of Chicago were preparing to fleece their guests by exorbitant charges during the week of the Republican National Convention, we sent around to the principal hotels yesterday to ascertain what their charges would be; and from all we have assurances that the scale of prices will not be altered in consequence of the coming of the expected crowd. First class hotels now charge $2.50 per diem; and from that maximum the prices descend, to correspond with decrease in the excellence of accommodations, to a point below which no delegate or outsider will wish to go. The other charge of the *Bulletin*, that the newspapers of the city are urging the presence of a crowd as a reason why the example of Charleston may be imitated, is simply untrue. The *Bulletin* has been misinformed.

KIDNAPPING IN CHICAGO.

We find the following in the Memphis *Avalanche*:

ARREST OF A RUNAWAY NEGRO IN CHICAGO.—Over a year ago, Mr. James Maggett, a wealthy planter of St. Francis county, Ark., lost a likely boy, who disappeared very mysteriously. It was supposed that he had been decoyed and assisted in getting away, and Mr. Maggett offered a reward of $200 for his apprehension, which was published in the *Avalanche* for some time. The advertisement fell under the eye of a man who makes it his business to catch runaways, and who, happening to be in Chicago a few weeks since, recognized the boy, a fine specimen of stout plan he succeeded in luring the boy, first to Cairo and then to St. Louis, where he had him put in jail. He then came to this city and found passage on the Western Belle for Mr. Maggett's plantation, who was duly informed of the apprehension of his negro. Mr. Maggett sent down a power of attorney to Mr. Lovell to reclaim his property, and was a passenger on the A. T. Lacey which passed up yesterday. We understand that the adroit negro-catcher has been indicted in Chicago for kidnapping, but presume that he is through with his business in that region for some time to come.

This is the kidnappers story. But who can say that this "likely boy" is not and has not always been free; that this "man who makes it his business to catch runaways" is not a scoundrel of the deepest dye, capable of any crime by which he can put money in his purse? Can any one hereabout give us any information touching this case? Let it be looked up and examined!

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The steamer *Grey Eagle*, Capt. Harris, left Galena on Wednesday for St. Paul, or any point below that city, where further navigation is impossible on account of ice.

Milwaukee Indebtedness.

The Comptroller of Milwaukee has furnished to the *Wisconsin* the indebtedness of that city, as follows: On Railroad Bonds, $1,614,000, and on Bonds issued for municipal purposes, $757,—300—to which may be added the interest due on Railroad Bonds—making an aggregate of $2,471,316 of Bonded debt. The following is a detailed statement:

BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Funded debt bonds	$10,000
School house "	8,000
Harbor "	10,000
Harbor "	100,000
Bridge "	15,000
Bridge "	30,000
Sinking fund "	400,000
Redemption (for retiring past due bonds)	75,000
	$757,550

TO RAILROADS.

Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago	$500,000
Milwaukee & Beloit	100,000
Milwaukee & Mississippi	54,000
Milwaukee & Superior	100,000
	$1,614,000

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Ghost at the Astor Library—The New York Clubs—Hon. Abraham Lincoln—Real Estate Speculation—Use of the Cane—Indoors, &c., &c.—Abraham's The Tables Cloth of a Foot, &c. &c.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, March 13, 1860.

Everybody has heard of the Astor Library, with its one hundred thousand volumes of all ages, languages and nations—its stately alcoves, curious manuscripts, and magnificent folios—its unequalled facilities for students, compilers and bibliophilists. Everyone, also, who knows the venerable, scholastic Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, librarian of the institution, who collected in Europe and elsewhere the volumes under his charge, knows that he is one of the most cool and dispassionate men alive; one who, among a thousand, would be the least likely to have his wond judgment carri d away by his imagination, or to indulge in telling any romantic story that he did not believe to be strictly true.

The Doctor is consequently high authority in Manhattan on all matters past, present or to come.

And the Doctor declares that he has seen a ghost. Moreover, the ghost in question haunts the Astor Library.

Only a select few, who frequent the Historical Society or Century Club, have known the facts until to-day. It seems that about a month ago, an old physician, by the name of Sands, with whom the Doctor was well acquainted, found that his "sands of life had run out"—in short, died, at his residence in Lafayette Place, nearly adjacent to the Library building. Deceased was remarkable rather for his sequaintance with the mysteries of calomel and jalap, than for his literary tendencies; was much better known at the cliniques than among the bookworms. Dr. Cogswell has a room in the Astor Library, where he sleeps o' nights, and from whence, with true scholastic ardor, he often emerges in the silent midnight watches, to roam about among the beloved books, and perhaps study out some knotty reference, which the press of visitors prevents him from pursuing during the day. He was thus engaged one night, two weeks since, without a thought in his head of the crusty old Esculapian, whom he knew to have been safely deposited under ground some time before, and supposed himself to be entirely alone, when he was surprised at being a person uneasily moving through the distant alcoves. The Doctor went straight up to his nocturnal visitor, and was astonished at beholding the features of his deceased acquaintance—old Mr. Sands!

Some men would have fainted; the tongues of others would have cleaved to their mouths. But Dr. Cogswell is too fond of science to be timid on such an occasion, and would willingly confront the most ghastly phantom for the sake of gleaning information from the unknown world! So he addressed the apparition as follows: "Mr. Sands, I am glad to see you. But, as you never came here when alive, I am surprised to see you here now." The ghost made no answer; in fact, seemed not to perceive the Doctor's presence, but quickly vanished from his sight.

Here is the remarkable part of the tale: On the very next night the same appearance visited the Doctor again, in the same part of the library, and again vanished on being addressed. A third night the phantom came, and was besought by the Doctor to declare his wishes, if he could say anything or had anything to say, but was mute. As ever, soon vanished, and has not since visited the place.

This is the Doctor's own statement, told in a calm and humorous way, and coupled with an assurance of his own belief that he has been the "victim of an optical delusion." The part of the Library thus haunted was the section devoted to works on Spiritualism and Demonology. Perhaps the "perturbed spirit" was posting himself as to the best means of communicating with his earthly friends. It is queer that the Doctor, being possessed of the *mens sana in sano corpore*, should have been cheated by his eyes (if his own theory is correct) on three successive nights, and, though he laughs at the matter himself, his friends—Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Folsom, etc.—are in a state of bewilderment at his "plain, unvarnished tale." Some think the Doctor had been studying too hard and was troubled with a trinoctial attack of the nightmare.

So much for the latest ghost story. "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio," etc. I have incidentally mentioned the Century Club. This and the other prominent Clubs—the Union, New York, Athenæum, etc.—are fast growing in wealth and fame. As soon as I can get time, I intend collecting for you some interesting details of their respective plans, buildings, members, by-laws, etc. To one or the other of them nearly every prominent literary or professional New York citizen belongs, and they are fast assimilating to the comfort and dignity of their great London prototypes, though differing from the latter, in having no political basis of formation.

Mr. Geo. Sennott, counsel of Stephens and Hasley, arrived this morning to the city, feeling gloomy enough at the result of his Virginia expedition. Since his previous interview with Gov. Letcher, on whom the Legislature of that State conferred the privilege of deciding the final fate of the condemned men, the Governor has allowed his fear of Southern opinion to get the better of a naturally kind heart, and has definitely informed Mr. Sennott that the law must take its course. So the poor fellows will be hung on Friday, the 16th instant. Mr. Sennott made a three hours' speech before the Virginia Legislative Committee. "The quality of mercy is not strained," and this unnecessary hanging of the only surviving comrades of Old Brown will not elevate the fast-falling character of that State in the eyes of the Christian world.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln took the cars yesterday for the West. Since his great speech at the Cooper Institute, he has spoken twelve times in Connecticut and elsewhere, everywhere leaving an ineffaceable impression, and doing noble service for the Republican cause. Whatever may be the immediate career destined for this earnest and eloquent man, it is very certain that, when the time comes for a nation to do him honor, the hosts of admirers he has left behind him in the East, will be among the first to remember his worth.

The speculation in up-town lots, which has been rampant in this city for two years past, presents some curious aspects. Hardly in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and many other Western towns, during the most exciting periods of their miraculous growth, were exhibited more sudden rises in the value of real estate than have been experienced in that great section of New York, which surrounds the beautiful Central Park. Lots on the adjacent avenues have jumped from $500 to $5,000 in a few months. A proportionate decrease has taken place in the value of property in the more ancient quarters of the town. These changes, so uncommon in Eastern cities, have attracted the attention of speculators throughout the United States, and since the depression of 1857, which so fearfully affected the West, capitalists at a distance have worked out of their Minnesota investments, and joined the press of buyers here, who are engaged in carrying up our unimproved suburbs to just as false and reckless a valuation. By-and-by our bubble must burst, as have the thousand Western bubbles, and *Suace qui peut!* will be the day. A fall of 30 per cent. on up-town lots must be looked for within a year or two. Great as is the growth of the metropolis, it cannot keep pace with the advance of a crazy American landspeculation.

Among the strange and degenerating habits, which secretly obtained a stronger foothold among the people than external appearances indicate, is the growing indulgence in the use of the Indian drug—Haschish, Hasheesh or Haschesh. The horrors and prevalence of opiumeating are well known. Outside of the benighted Asiatic races no people have numbered so many victims to this practice as the English—and their descendants in the New World. All druggists know the steady, secret demand for other than medicinal purposes, which has made the seductive drug an important article of our commerce. But within a few years, and perhaps more especially since the publication of Taylor's "Vision of Hasheesh," Ludlow's "Hasheesh Eater," and other works equally exciting in their accounts of the wonder of the Indian flemp, the newly introduced drug has been rapidly taking the place of its lethargic predecessor, among those, who, from habit, must be the miserable slaves of some nervine or stimplant. The Hasheesh, without the astringent properties of opium, has a far more subtle and intense power of elevating the mental faculties, and is proportionally more dangerous. Its unhappy devotee receives no warning until completely enslaved by its mystic influence. Of late, this drug, ten years since unknown to our Pharmacy, is imported by every house in the East India trade, and kept by every apothecary. I am informed that there are hundreds in this city who are constantly under its influence—that the demand for it is increasing every day.

It would seem as if the headlong American life were in itself sufficiently exciting to satisfy the hunger of even the nervous, imaginative, composite American mind. But it is reserved for this nation to exhibit more unique and uncongruous qualities, physical and psychical, than have been developed in any previous era.

Saturday evening a pleasant feature marked a literary reunion at the residence of one of our most genial and admired authors. Barry, the artist, while on a late visit to Boston, came into possession of a white linen table-cloth, woven fifty years ago, by the wife of Robert Burns, and spread on the calen table in the poet's cottage, on those great occasions when the Edinburgh gentry deigned to honor their protege's home with their patronizing visits. Late in the evening Mr. B. produced the sacred relic, which of course underwent the eager and reverential inspection of the company. Then, at the suggestion of a lady present, it was spread in an upper room; lemons and highland whisky were sent for; a Scotch punch was brewed, and over the table-cloth, hallowed by its associations with the peasant-bard, the memory of Burns was drank by all, and Auld Lang Syne sang in due and ancient style.

The Heenan vs. Sayers excitement continues to increase. I might safely assert that a year of time is spent daily, by the thousands, of all classes and pursuits, who devote at least an hour to earnest discussion of the chances of the great forthcoming prize fight. Though patriotism finds Heenan plenty of backers among our sporting people, there is an ill-concealed anxiety existing, as to the condition of his diseased and never too muscular legs. It is amusing, perhaps saddening, to see what an interest is felt in these fistiside matters by staid and stay-at-home citizens. The newspapers hope to make a good thing from the results of the battle itself. A certain New York illustrated sheet offered a well known author, last week, $100 to write a serio-comic poem—describing the "mill" and all its disgusting "rounds"—to be delivered in twenty-four hours after the steamer report of the same. As the offer stipulated for the publication of the author's name, the proposition has respectfully declined.

I have seen the famous "What is it?" at Barnum's, and unhesitatingly pronounce "it" nothing more than a deformed and attenuated negro idiot, with a head singularly similar, in shape and expression, to that of an ape. It was never "captured while running on all fours, in the African forests," as the showman unblushingly affirms, but probably came from some out-of-the-way Southern plantation—its actions resembling those of a Virginia negro-boy, and its hands being as slender and delicate as a girl's.

LAUNCELOT.

An Express on the Smoky Hill Route to Pike's Peak.

[From the Leavenworth Republican, 10th.]

Wilson, Whittlemore, Taylor, McLure, Rice & Co., advertise to run express coaches, after the 1st of April, from Leavenworth or Kansas City, via Fort Riley and the great Central or Smoky Hill route to the mines in 21 days less time than by any other route, and at reduced fare. There is no doubt whatever that it can be done. The Smoky Hill route is the shortest and most direct route to the mines, and must eventually take entire precedence over any and all other routes. Some parties who started out on that route last season took an insufficiency of provisions, and therefore incurred great suffering. But that was no fault of the route. Large numbers of persons returned from the mines by that route last season, and all spoke of it as the shortest and best. We predict that the Express Company which *first* establishes regular trips over that route will, in less than six months, have three-fourths of all the business to do. People will not continue to travel from one to three hundred miles further round, when there is a plain and direct route saving that distance.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Household Furniture, Piano Forte, &c., at 10 o'clock, by W. A. Butters & Co., at 126 Rush street.

Second Hand and Kitchen Furniture at 10 a. m., at No. 45 South Jefferson street.

☞ We are indebted to the American Express Company for late Cincinnati papers.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. H. D. Colvin, agent for the U. S. Express Company, for late California papers.

PERSONAL.—Allen Butler, Esq., of the New York Central Railroad, was in this city yesterday, just returned from New Orleans.

MCVICKER'S BENEFIT.—Let the benefit night of the excellent and liberal manager, and capital actor be a bumper. A superb bill is offered for this evening.

SEWERAGE.—We notice that workmen are completing the lower end of the Rush street sewer, left unfinished three years since, from the high stage of water then prevailing.

☞ Auction sale of second-hand Furniture, parlor and kitchen Furniture, Friday, March 16th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 South Jefferson street.

PERSONAL.—Hon. John F. Farnsworth, Member of Congress from this District, Hon. Fitz Henry Warren of Iowa, Hon. J. H. Adams, State Senator from the First District, and Hon. John W. Newport, of Morris, are at the Briggs House.

HALSTEAD STREET BRIDGE.—We notice that Halstead street bridge is completed and in its place. The approaches to the bridge on either shore remain to be finished. The improvement will be a valuable one, of much convenience to the public.

FREIGHT CAR BURNED.—We learn that on Wednesday night a freight car in a westward bound train on the Chicago, Pittsburg and Ft. Railroad, took fire, as is supposed, by sparks from the locomotive, and was totally destroyed with its contents of valuable freight.

THE TAX SALE.—Within a few days past the money has poured into the Collector's Office in one steady stream, in payment of the taxes advertised. The sale, which was to take place yesterday, commenced, but was adjourned for a short time to give property owners an opportunity to come in, in advance of sale. Mark that and save expense.

HO FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—A party of five young men of this city left for the Gold Regions a day or two since. A company of thirty Chicago citizens start for the same destination on Monday next. Both parties took the Hannibal and St. Joseph route—all rail to the Missouri river. The bulk of the emigration from this section, and making Chicago a point of departure promises to take this route.

HALF FARE TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Dayton and Michigan, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railways, have arranged to bring passengers to the Chicago National Republican Convention and return them for *one fare*, or half *price*. The above roads make a complete line between this city and Cincinnati. We presume other roads centering in this city, and all their connections, will make the same liberal arrangements.

MARINE MELANGE.—Captain Cross, of the steamer Milwaukee, is succeeded by Captain Richards, with a change in under officers.... The steamer Huron has come out as neat as a new pin.... The Collingwood propellers are preparing to be off in their tri-weekly trips at the earliest opening of navigation.... The steamer lines on this lake will within a week all be in operation for the season.... The steamers have begun running on the St. Clair River.... The steamer Milwaukee will leave for Milwaukee in a day or two.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—Arrangemen's have been made, commencing to-morrow, for regular sales of horses and carriages in connection with the well-known extensive Livery establishment of Messrs. Dutton, on Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets. These gentlemen have excellent accommodations for horses and carriages sent to them for sale and under the hammer of W. A. Butters, the prince of auctioneers, the Horse Bazaar will be a convenience both to sellers and buyers. The Livery will remain, as heretofore, one of the best appointed in town.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.—Yesterday afternoon a personal rencontre took place on Dearborn street, near the Post Office, between Charles Leib and Benoni H. Mayers. The basis of the affair was the use made by the latter of the columns of his weekly flash sheet, in comments upon the political and personal traits of the former. In the scrimmage Lieb broke his cane over Mayer's head. He gave himself into the custody of officer Asa Williams, and furnished special bail before Justice Milliken, for a hearing on the 20th inst.

VERMONT MEETING.—The Republicans of this city, who hail from the Green Mountain State, held a meeting at the Colston House on Thursday evening to make arrangements to receive the delegates from that State to the National Convention. The meeting was organized by appointing Hon. W. T. Barron, Chairman and B. W. Ranstead, Secretary.

The following persons were appointed a Committee to make arrangements: Silas B. Cobb, James Hodges, Lewis Dodge, John A. Jameson, W. F. Myrick and J. K. Pollard.

A Committee of three were appointed, consisting of E. H. Aiken, N. C. Perkins and J. K. Pollard, to appoint a Corresponding Secretary.

SLOAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen, after examination before the "Board of Examiners" of Sloan's Commercial College, were awarded diplomas. The thorough mode of instruction pursued, with such decided success at this old and popular institution, was most fully proved. The young gentlemen appeared as familiar with business modes and customs as though their lives had been spent in business-houses. We have never witnessed a more satisfactory examination:

J. F. Cleghorn, J. L. Clapp, S. S. Myers, J. N. Strong, J. H. Ernst, E. Doneke, W. A. Whiting, A. W. Wheeler, A. Brosseau, L. Stoskopf, Geo. Kennicott, G. H. Campbell, Cornelius Jones, A. E. Small, jr., A. C. Colton.

We learn that the number of students now in attendance at this College is greater than at the same period in eight years.

THE OTTAWA RESCUE TRIALS.

The Joseph Stout Jury Still Out.

PROBABLY TWO "HUNG" JURIES.

The trial of Joseph Stout of Ottawa, in the United States District Court, charged with violation of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, in aiding the rescue of the fugitive Jim in October last, was concluded and the case given to the jury on Wednesday morning.

The Jury came in last evening, having been out *thirty hours*. They assured the Court that they could not agree, one of them adding they "could not agree if they were together until 1900." One of them complained of severe indisposition. Mine host of the Tremont, David Gage, complained of having been without food since 8 A. M., it being then half past 9 P. M.

The Court refused to discharge the Jury, and they sadly followed the officer back to their quarters for the night.

In the meantime, since this Jury went out, the case of James Stout, brother of the above named defendant, has passed to trial, and been concluded. Mr. Stout, who is a lawyer, conducted his own defence, and fairdouced some minor but startling innovations on the formal practice of this august Court. His jury were out last evening, still unable to agree, having been out seven hours. They aver also that they cannot agree upon a verdict. Thus there were two dozen men at least last evening shut up for the night, to the contemplation of the beauties of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the fruits Slavery entails even upon free society and free men. The fruit of these quiet trials in our United States District Court has not yet ripened.

Chicago Hotel Rates During the National Convention.

We yesterday made a brief reference to what we believed was conceded a most important measure on the part of our hotel proprietors, in view of the rush of strangers to this city during the session of the National Convention, their published assurance that there will be no advance on the usual rates. We were confident that this would be the policy they would pursue, and our suggestion was mainly intended to hasten and anticipate such announcement, that it might reach those abroad who in making up their minds on the question of visiting our city at that time, would give us a wide berth if they believed the occasion of their visit was to be the harvest time of extortionate and greedy landlords.

We learned largely into the decision of the Committee, who located the Republican National Convention, that we had large hotel accommodations. The United States Fair last year attested fully that we have become what a Philadelphia Exchange we are to quote below, terms: "A city where the influx of a few thousand strangers would not be observed as a great inconvenience."

So Chicago certainly is. It having been conceded that our hotel accommodations are ample, it only remained to be proved how our hotelkeepers should use the same to the honor or dishonor of our city. The instance of Fair week is sufficient, when, to a man, they came forward and announced that their rates would be unchanged. The subject is called up by the following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

"If the tavern-keepers, market people and other public providers of ancient Rome had possessed the views of some of some American cities, the world's capital might have been saved from sack and rapine. If, in anticipation of an invasion of horde of Goths, or some other barbarians, they had raised the price of board and lodging to double or treble the usual rates, the invaders would have retired appalled. Charleston is digesting the policy adopted by the Democratic Convention in April; and Chicago is preparing to do it, in anticipation of the Republican Convention in May. The newspapers of both cities are widely distributed; they were formed in an ocean which once extended over the whole continent; We know this from the fact that these rocks contain organic forms and consist of material similar those now carried down into the sea by storms.

These materials must have been accumulated more abundantly in some places than others in the ancient ocean. Hence the strata will be found thicker at some points than others. Sometimes beds of enormous thickness thin out as we trace them over long distances. The points of greatest accumulation mark the action of the strongest currents. The Eastern part of the United States is more diversified by hills and mountains; the central is marked by plains. The origin of the Appalachian chain is due rather to the heaping up of vast deposits of sedimentary material than the upheaval of the crust of the earth. The highest mountains are always in the localities where the formations are thickest.

Thus the Hudson River group is 6,000 or 8,000 feet thick in New York, while in the West it is only 50 or 100 feet thick. The stratified rocks cover the principal areas upon the earth's surface. The Potsdam sandstone is the earliest of those rocks in which we find any fossils. Its origin was in the West and Southwest. Above this sandstone is the Trenton limestone, which contains new fossils, especially corals, and was formed in more quiet waters. Next succeeds the Hudson River group already noticed, thickest in the disturbed districts of the East and thinning rapidly Westward. Above is the Niagara group, mainly composed of limestone, extensively seen in New York, forming the precipice over which the waters of the upper lakes are precipitated. Thence it extends Westward, and is found developed on the East shore of Lake Michigan and West in Iowa and Minnesota. It is very fossiliferous, and is especially rich in corals.

The formations of the Upper Silurian Mountains having a thickness of 3,000 feet in the Appalachian chain and thinning to 100 feet in the Mississippi Valley. The materials in the east are coarse and west are very fine. The eastern masses make the path of the great ocean currents, while the quieter currents have distributed the impalpable mud westward. The coal formation is next above. East it is 14,000 feet thick, and in the west less than 1,000 feet. During this period there were great disturbances. The granite of the White mountains is of this age. Rocks are often metamorposed, as that limestone has been changed into marble, soft shale into slate, and sandstone into quartz.

The Professor then explained and illustrated by diagrams on the board the courses of these complicated undulations which occur in the coal strata of the Appalachian chain. It is by the accumulation of these materials in nearly a sunken ocean floor that the strata have been wrinkled and undulated there.

The causes of mountain chains, then, is the accumulation of great masses of matter along their line. Hutsodox as this may seem, the speaker was more and more convinced of its truth. That a horizontal force could have this origin, their greater elevation being due to the fact that there the chalk formation is added to the other deposits.

The views of the lecturer were novel, but were made clear by the manner and illustrations of the speaker, and were listened to with evident interest by the members of the Academy.

Young Men's Association.

Messrs. Editors:—Close upon our city election follows the nomination of officers for the Young Men's Association, which has grown to be an important one, so we shall have stirring times again; this year especially will there be lively work; The public must not be shocked if the ballots we do not intend to vote, oh no, indeed—should electioneer pretty sharply, and for this reason: large portions of the members are dissatisfied with the present arrangement of the library and will try to elect officers that are in favor of a change to the freedom of other days. The public already know our grievance, and if that appeared in the papers some weeks since, which met with a hearty response from members, and will be acted upon the coming election.

Now, ladies, is the time to exert that influence which the "Lords of Creation" say is greater than if we went to the ballot box, and on no occasions I think is it so. We have a new Librarian, and then the rails may disappear, as the certificates of deposit already have, and frequenters may be permitted to go through the library at of yore. If we are to have a new President, which is hardly necessary, as the one we have is a good one, could not Mr. Bryan be induced to accept the nomination again. Come, let us have the expression of those interested, in good spirit. MRS. C. H.

J. R. THOMPSON'S LECTURE.—The lecture course of the Young Men's Association tapered out last evening with a lecture of J. R. Thompson, who entertained a thin audience with a thin disquisition upon the "Mother of States." There were some good points about the lecture, but not sufficient to redeem it from being a most "lame and impotent conclusion" to the lecture course.

CAMERON AND LINCOLN CLUB.—This Club will meet at their rooms this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. The interest is increasing in the canvass as the day draws near, and all Republicans are invited to attend and take active part in bringing out the strongest men of the party.

J. BELL, Secretary.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

DRY GOODS.—New Goods just received at J. B. Sutton & Co.'s, 250 State street. mal2-6t

☞ Kingsford & Sons Pure Refined Starch for the Laundry, and Corn Starch for Puddings, Custards, &c. For sale by W. F. McLaughlin, 168 State st.

A "NON EST" MAN FOUND!!—John Smith, Jr., (the son of *old* Smith) has been missing several days; but we are glad to learn that "Jock" (who is a "trump") has "turned up" at last. He was merely "keep ng dark" while Cook & McLain, at 98 Dearborn, were "sticking up" some old clothes.

KEROSENE AND COAL OIL LAMPS.—The smallest stock in the city of *old styles* can be found at Lamp and Oil Emporium between Washington and Madison streets. mch10 12t

☞ Beautiful spring styles of Hall, Parlor and Chamber Papers, selling at less than cost, at Faxon's, No. 70 Lake street. mh9

☞ H. W. Andress, dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has removed to store No. 108 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, which has been beautifully fitted up for his business. Persons in want of his kind of goods should by all means make their selections at his establishment. fe21 1m

☞ Grover & Baker's celebrated Double Spooled Shuttle Sewing Machine, for Tailors, Cap Makers, Boot and Shoe Binders and Manufacturers, Saddle and Harness Makers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Heavy Double Spooled Shuttle Sewing Machines, $50.00 Binders, (Extra,) $5.00. W. C. MASON, Agent, m5 3w No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago.

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD & T. C. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $448,315.96.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $231,097.85.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO.,
Capital and Surplus $179,541.52.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus $200,000.00
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $245,104.94.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
de21 1m3-1m 1st p

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT!
SEE ADVERTISEMENT.
OFFICE:
97.....WASHINGTON STREET.....97
mh16 1m3w 2t

THE LUXURY OF THE SEASON
Thomson's Corrugated Skirts,
For sale by the Principal Retailers.
ja12-1m3 3mosw

Prof. Hall's Lecture on Geology.

The lecture on Geology by Prof. James Hall of Albany, N. Y., before the Chicago Academy of Sciences, at Dearborn Institute last evening, was delivered to an intelligent and appreciative audience. The speaker is one of the most distinguished of American savans in his branch of science, and the author of a celebrated treatise on Paleontology. The lecture was the reverse of formal, but was all the more valuable and attractive to the listeners. Our abstract of report does it feeble justice.

The lecturer commenced by remarking that the development of Geology has had much to do with the progress of civilization, by fixing the sequence of rocks, and enabling us to determine with precision the presence or absence of coal or other useful minerals.

Geology has claims of importance as a disciplinary study. It has an important influence upon intellectual growth. Man is fixed to the earth like a tree, though the planet is only his transient abiding place. He draws his sustenance in all respects from the earth.

Sand, clay and lime constitute the bulk of the earth; these deposits are widely distributed; they were formed in an ocean which once extended over the whole continent; We know this from the fact that these rocks contain organic forms and consist of material similar those now carried down into the sea by storms.

These materials must have been accumulated more abundantly in some places than others in the ancient ocean. Hence the strata will be found thicker at some points than others. Sometimes beds of enormous thickness thin out as we trace them over long distances. The points of greatest accumulation mark the action of the strongest currents. The Eastern part of the United States is more diversified by hills and mountains; the central is marked by plains. The origin of the Appalachian chain is due rather to the heaping up of vast deposits of sedimentary material than the upheaval of the crust of the earth. The highest mountains are always in the localities where the formations are thickest.

Thus the Hudson River group is 6,000 or 8,000 feet thick in New York, while in the West it is only 50 or 100 feet thick. The stratified rocks cover the principal areas upon the earth's surface. The Potsdam sandstone is the earliest of those rocks in which we find any fossils. Its origin was in the West and Southwest. Above this sandstone is the Trenton limestone, which contains new fossils, especially corals, and was formed in more quiet waters. Next succeeds the Hudson River group already noticed, thickest in the disturbed districts of the East and thinning rapidly Westward. Above is the Niagara group, mainly composed of limestone, extensively seen in New York, forming the precipice over which the waters of the upper lakes are precipitated. Thence it extends Westward, and is found developed on the East shore of Lake Michigan and West in Iowa and Minnesota. It is very fossiliferous, and is especially rich in corals.

The formations of the Upper Silurian Mountains having a thickness of 3,000 feet in the Appalachian chain and thinning to 100 feet in the Mississippi Valley. The materials in the east are coarse and west are very fine. The eastern masses make the path of the great ocean currents, while the quieter currents have distributed the impalpable mud westward. The coal formation is next above. East it is 14,000 feet thick, and in the west less than 1,000 feet. During this period there were great disturbances. The granite of the White mountains is of this age. Rocks are often metamorposed, as that limestone has been changed into marble, soft shale into slate, and sandstone into quartz.

The Professor then explained and illustrated by diagrams on the board the courses of these complicated undulations which occur in the coal strata of the Appalachian chain. It is by the accumulation of these materials in nearly a sunken ocean floor that the strata have been wrinkled and undulated there.

The causes of mountain chains, then, is the accumulation of great masses of matter along their line. Hutsodox as this may seem, the speaker was more and more convinced of its truth. That a horizontal force could have this origin, their greater elevation being due to the fact that there the chalk formation is added to the other deposits.

The views of the lecturer were novel, but were made clear by the manner and illustrations of the speaker, and were listened to with evident interest by the members of the Academy.

Young Men's Association.

Messrs. Editors:—Close upon our city election follows the nomination of officers for the Young Men's Association, which has grown to be an important one, so we shall have stirring times again; this year especially will there be lively work; The public must not be shocked if the ballots we do not intend to vote, oh no, indeed—should electioneer pretty sharply, and for this reason: large portions of the members are dissatisfied with the present arrangement of the library and will try to elect officers that are in favor of a change to the freedom of other days. The public already know our grievance, and if that appeared in the papers some weeks since, which met with a hearty response from members, and will be acted upon the coming election.

Now, ladies, is the time to exert that influence which the "Lords of Creation" say is greater than if we went to the ballot box, and on no occasions I think is it so. We have a new Librarian, and then the rails may disappear, as the certificates of deposit already have, and frequenters may be permitted to go through the library at of yore. If we are to have a new President, which is hardly necessary, as the one we have is a good one, could not Mr. Bryan be induced to accept the nomination again. Come, let us have the expression of those interested, in good spirit. MRS. C. H.

J. R. THOMPSON'S LECTURE.—The lecture course of the Young Men's Association tapered out last evening with a lecture of J. R. Thompson, who entertained a thin audience with a thin disquisition upon the "Mother of States." There were some good points about the lecture, but not sufficient to redeem it from being a most "lame and impotent conclusion" to the lecture course.

CAMERON AND LINCOLN CLUB.—This Club will meet at their rooms this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. The interest is increasing in the canvass as the day draws near, and all Republicans are invited to attend and take active part in bringing out the strongest men of the party.

J. BELL, Secretary.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

DRY GOODS.—New Goods just received at J. B. Sutton & Co.'s, 250 State street. mal2-6t

☞ Kingsford & Sons Pure Refined Starch for the Laundry, and Corn Starch for Puddings, Custards, &c. For sale by W. F. McLaughlin, 168 State st.

A "NON EST" MAN FOUND!!—John Smith, Jr., (the son of *old* Smith) has been missing several days; but we are glad to learn that "Jock" (who is a "trump") has "turned up" at last. He was merely "keep ng dark" while Cook & McLain, at 98 Dearborn, were "sticking up" some old clothes.

KEROSENE AND COAL OIL LAMPS.—The smallest stock in the city of *old styles* can be found at Lamp and Oil Emporium between Washington and Madison streets. mch10 12t

☞ Beautiful spring styles of Hall, Parlor and Chamber Papers, selling at less than cost, at Faxon's, No. 70 Lake street. mh9

☞ H. W. Andress, dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has removed to store No. 108 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, which has been beautifully fitted up for his business. Persons in want of his kind of goods should by all means make their selections at his establishment. fe21 1m

☞ Grover & Baker's celebrated Double Spooled Shuttle Sewing Machine, for Tailors, Cap Makers, Boot and Shoe Binders and Manufacturers, Saddle and Harness Makers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Heavy Double Spooled Shuttle Sewing Machines, $50.00 Binders, (Extra,) $5.00. W. C. MASON, Agent, m5 3w No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago.

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD & T. C. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $448,315.96.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $231,097.85.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO.,
Capital and Surplus $179,541.52.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus $200,000.00
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $245,104.94.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
de21 1m3-1m 1st p

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT!
SEE ADVERTISEMENT.
OFFICE:
97.....WASHINGTON STREET.....97

Press & Tribune
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

It is known throughout the State that the Republicans of Cook County will urge the nomination of Hon. N. B. Judd of this city for the office of Governor of the State of Illinois.

When the Republican party was organized in 1856, all the candidates for State officers were taken from counties south of and including Peoria. The candidate for Governor was taken from St. Clair county, Lieut. Governor from Adams, Secretary of State from Pike, Treasurer from McLean, Auditor from Lawrence, and Superintendent of Public Instruction from Peoria. (Our able and gallant senator in Congress had been taken from Madison county two years previously.) In the contest of that year the counties north of Peoria gave the ticket thus nominated a majority of 28,000 votes—the county of Cook, alone, giving it a majority of 3,421.

In the campaign of 1858, the Republican candidate for United States Senator was taken from Sangamon county, the candidate for State Treasurer from McLean, and the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction from Morgan. Again the northern counties gave a Republican majority of nearly 25,000, thereby insuring the election of Republican State officers.

In view of these facts it has been conceded by many Republicans throughout the State that the northern counties are justly entitled to the first place upon the State ticket in the canvass of the present year. The friends of Mr. Judd will urge his nomination partly on this ground, and partly because of his fitness for the place and his eminent services to the party and to the State. They say that, having held a seat in the Senate for sixteen years consecutively, he is as thoroughly intimate with the legislative history of the State as any other man in it, and has had sufficient opportunity to become well informed of her great and diversified interests and legislative needs; that his repeated election to office from the most populous district in the State, is evidence of his personal popularity where best known, and of faithfulness in discharging important and responsible trusts; that not only has he been a watchful guardian of the interests of his immediate constituents, but that those of all parts of the State have ever received at his hands a just consideration and support; that he was greatly instrumental in defeating the iniquitous apportionment bill of the last session which, had it become a law, would have delivered the State government into the hands of the Democracy for the next ten years; that the defeat of the effort of the same Legislature to force a charter upon the people of Chicago contrary to their wishes, and which was intended to give to that corrupt organization the complete control of the commercial metropolis of the State, was owing mainly to his zealous opposition, his legislative tact and management; that as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and as one of the members of the National Republican Committee, his services have been arduous and of great value to the party; that, in short, no man in the State has given more of his time or contributed more liberally of his means to advance Republican principles and to insure the success of the Republican party than Mr. Judd. These are some of the considerations which his friends inform us they will urge in favor of his nomination.

As regards the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, it is hardly necessary to say that it is in favor of the ticket that will be presented to the State by the Republican State Convention on the 9th of May next. Whatever may be our personal preferences for candidates for the various State offices, as conductors of a Republican journal those preferences are subordinate to the will of the party when expressed through its regularly appointed representatives. We shall neither advocate nor depreciate in these columns the claims or qualifications of any man in advance of the action of the Convention. Other gentlemen, eminent for their ability, public services and zeal in behalf of the Republican cause have been named in connection with the nomination for Governor. When the decision shall have been made by the State Convention—when the standard-bearer shall have been named, and the Republican hosts of Illinois commence marshalling under his banner, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will participate in the contest with the same degree of zeal, the same industry and resolution and the same confident hopes of victory, whether our leader be selected from the northern, the middle, the southern, the eastern or western part of the State.

GOVERNMENT OF CITIES—AN EXAMPLE.

In every city in the Union there are more or less men who have very loose and dangerous notions of the rights and powers of municipal governments. They are ready at any time to expend any amount of money asked for any spree which may be gotten up, whether it be a Fourth of July drunk, a railroad celebration, or the entertainment of the city's guests, military or civic. They have no objection to corporate connection with all sorts of schemes of internal improvement, and can be persuaded with little reasoning that the municipal power is not only an instrument for governing the people, but also for building all manner of roads, rail, macadam and plank, for digging canals, and doing whatever else seems immediately or remotely to contain a promise of putting money into somebody's purse. Such persons usually have very indistinct notions of the duty of law makers to construe with caution all doubtful phases in municipal charters, and invariably display their willingness to seize upon the slightest pretext which will furnish them justification for the commission of that political sin to which they are most inclined—the unauthorised and illegal use of the public money. In addition to the infirmities which we have pointed out, these people usually have glib tongues, no small "gift of gab," and remarkable vituperative power. Object to the throwing away of a couple of thousands of dollars in an Independence Day drunk, and forthwith the objector is set down not only as a stingy curmudgeon, but as little better than one of the Britishers from whom independence was wrung. Ask for the specific grant of power by which the corporate authorities are authorized to take a half a million of the stock of the Edensville and Land-of-Honey railroad, and issue city bonds therefor, and the inquirer is hissed as an old fogy, a man without public spirit, one who ought, when the threatened rival road terminating at Bungtown is completed, to be ruined by the inevitable depreciation of his property which he will do nothing to enhance. If the tax payer remonstrates against an appropriation for the next excursion of the Spread-Eagle Guards to New York, he is sure to have no pride in the reputation of the city of his adoption. He will inevitably be told that the Guards are one of the city's institutions—that they can get drunk quicker and stay drunk longer than any other Company in all the American militia, and that it is the bounden duty of all well disposed persons to permit them to display their powers in that distant city to which they propose to go.

In our neighboring city of Milwaukee, the class that we describe have had possession of the government since the city was incorporated; and the results of the municipal legislation which they have sanctioned and encouraged are painfully felt not only by her taxpayers at home, but by every man who has been so foolish or so unfortunate as to put any confidence in the willingness and ability of that kind of people to pay their honest debts. The corporation is hopelessly bankrupt. The railroads to which she has lent her credit to the amount of seventeen hundred thousand dollars, prove to be worthless as investments and of little value in turning trade into channels in which geography has decided it should not run. Until lately, taxation was, and perhaps now is, six per cent. on the assessor's valuation. Creditors in possession of bonds overdue, of coupons unpaid, or of city scrip for which there is no equivalent in coin, have united with the plucked property-holders in cursing that insane and fatal policy which has brought about this deplorable condition of affairs.

Doubtless the people of Milwaukee are as honest as their neighbors. They have not intended to defraud. They persuaded themselves that the schemes for which they claimed the city's assistance would be profitable to all concerned, and that in the end everything would be right. They have been the victims of the inherently vicious, hence always dangerous, system upon which their municipal affairs have been administered. We write now not to reproach them with their folly, but to warn all others of the consequences which will sooner or later overtake every corporation that is governed as Milwaukee has been.

The day of railroad building by means of city and county bonds has gone, we hope never to return. But the enterprise of the people is irrepressible, and by and by something else will be in the fashion upon which cities may be wrecked. But if it be remembered that municipal governments are not the nurses of every scheme that may have an alluring look; that the habit of illegally voting money away for any purpose whatever, no matter how patriotic or hospitable, may and should be restrained by the interference of the courts; and that powers not expressly granted should never be exercised, we trust that our Western cities will not only keep clear of the entanglements by which Milwaukee, Dubuque, Keokuk and a dozen others have been reduced to bankruptcy, but that the unpaid debts by which they are dishonored may be speedily wiped out. Writing in Chicago, not a dollar of whose paper was ever protested, whose credit has never been used except for strictly municipal purposes; whose money is sedulously guarded, we feel that we have a right to point to her example as that which may be safely followed.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Our Washington correspondent is inclined to believe that the Homestead Bill, which passed the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., will will also pass the Senate. We are not so hopeful on the subject. The Slavery Oligarchy is deadly hostile to the measure, and Democratic Senators dare not act in defiance of its wishes. Johnson, of Tennessee, who has favored the principle of free homesteads from the beginning, may possibly vote for the bill, and there may be one or two Northern Democratic Senators possessed of sufficient manliness and courage to vote for it; but it must receive eight Democratic votes to secure its passage in a full Senate, and we do not believe there are that number of Democratic Senators who, upon an issue between the North and the South—between the interests of free labor and of Slave labor—will, under any pressure of Northern sentiment, go with the former.

There is another reason why Northern Democrats are opposed to the measure. It will attract a much larger emigration from the Saxon race than from the Celtic. The former have a hereditary love for both land and liberty; the latter care but little for either. The German, Scandinavian, Englishman, Scotchman, and the Protestant Irishman (who is not of Celtic origin) take instinctively to the country and to rural pursuits, whenever their means will permit; the Celt lingers around the great cities, in the vicinity of cathedrals, priests and poteen. The passage of the free homestead bill into a law, would therefore attract immense numbers of the former, all of whom in a few years would become Republican voters, while it would have no perceptible effect upon Celtic immigration, the only foreign source from whence sham Democracy can reasonably expect recruits.

Upon the whole, therefore, we have but little expectation that the country will be blessed with this beneficent measure until the Republican party shall have achieved a National triumph. Let the vast multitudes of laboring men who desire the possession of homes of their own, work the more zealously for the triumph of Republican principles.

Mr. Lincoln at the Cooper Institute.

Last winter a number of young gentlemen got up a course of lectures at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Among the gentlemen engaged here were Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, and Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois. They offered to pay Mr. Lincoln for his lecture $200. He accepted the offer, and instead of having the lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, they had it in the Cooper Institute, New York, and charged admission, 25 cents, the same as the lectures of Messrs. Blair and Clay. The lecture was delivered. All who heard it were satisfied; they received more than they paid for. And before any gentlemen charge a man, who is the very soul of honor, and who is self-sacrificing to a fault, with "meanness," they should post themselves as to the *facts.*—*N. Y. Times, 12th.*

—There, that's the whole of a matter over which the blackguards of the Chicago *Times* have made themselves merry in the last two issues of that sheet. Mr. LINCOLN is invited by a society in Brooklyn to deliver a lecture. The popularity of the speaker is so great that the committee decides to invite the public to the hall of the Cooper Institute to hear him, we suppose because Brooklyn did not furnish accommodations for the crowd that would be drawn together. Mr. Lincoln makes a capital harangue—one that riddles Douglasism from stem to stern; and the *Times*, unable to overthrow his facts or weaken the force of his logic, contents itself with firing squibs at the speaker for accepting the not over-generous offer that the Lecture Committee made him. We submit that that is dirty business.

The Chicago Election a Cameron Victory.

We had got in the habit of thinking that the late Republican victory in this city was achieved for the advantage of the party at large, and not for that of any particular candidate for the Presidency. They think differently, however, in some quarters. We print the following from the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph*, of the 9th inst., for the amusement of people hereabouts:

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.—The election of Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, by a majority of rather more than 1200 votes, over and against all the combinations of the enemy, is something that Illinois Republicans may well be proud of. It is also gratifying to the friends of Gen. Cameron to learn that all the gentlemen on the ticket with Mr. Wentworth, are members of the Cameron Club of that city, and of course Cameron men. Mayor Wentworth himself may be safely counted in the same category, if he is reported correctly in a speech made by him before the Cameron Club not long since. *A highly intelligent gentleman*, writing from Chicago to a friend in this place, says of that speech:

"Col. Wentworth paid a glowing tribute to the administrative ability and determination of purpose of Gen. Cameron, as also to his devotion to the principles upon which the Republican party stands. Speaking of Mr. Lincoln, he said that while no man could stand up in the United States Senate and more clearly and ably show that the Pacific Railroad ought to be built than Mr. L., Gen. Cameron would cast his keen eye over the country, and tell you at a glance, the best and most feasible route, the cost per mile, the length of time required in the construction of the road; and no thieving contractors would steal from the Government without his finding it out. He closed with a high tribute to the sagacity which distinguishes Gen. Cameron as a public man, and said that the Government could not fall into safer hands."

From this, we think the General's friends may safely count the election of John Wentworth a victory in his favor.

Baltimore Fire Department.

The Baltimoreans bear testimony also to the efficiency, reliability and orderly character of a Paid Fire Department. The Board of Fire Commissioners, for that city, have just made a report, in which it is said that, as a matter of dollars and cents merely, the pay system is far preferable to the one which it superseded. The total current expenses were $52,131.14, and the estimate for the present year is $47,500, of which $36,000 is for salaries. The reformation in the discipline of the Department and morals of its members, has been followed by a corresponding diminution of the numbers of fires and of the loss of property. The insurance companies have made a reduction in consequence; the public pay, probably, on an average, twenty-five per cent. less on insurances effected since the organization of the new Department. The machinery of the Department consists of *seven* steam engines and the outfit for two hook and ladder companies.

DULL TIMES IN MILWAUKEE.—The *Daily Wisconsin* says that for many years rents have not been so low as now. Good brick stores on East Water street, below Huron, are renting for $300. Houses that commanded $550, in 1856, will now hardly bring $300, and very good houses may be had at $150.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Passage of the Homestead Bill in the House—The South solid Against It—Southern Non-Slaveholders Without Representation in Congress—Will the Bill Pass the Senate?

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1860.

One of the great Republican measures—the Free Homestead bill, introduced by Lovejoy of Illinois—passed the House yesterday, by the strong vote of yeas 115 to nays 66. It was passed by a strictly sectional vote. Every Northern man present, with *one* exception, voted for the bill. And every Southern man, with *one* exception, voted against it. All the Americans, even Winter Davis, voted with the fire-eaters. The Northern Democrats bolted from their party and gave in their support to this great Republican measure. Many of them went for it with much reluctance, and sought by various pretexts to escape from facing the music; but the Republicans were inexorable; they stood like a rampart of granite against all amendments, delays, references to committees, and every other parliamentary trick to which the enemy resorted to delay, strangle, or defeat this important bill. They cut off debate by demanding the previous question, and calling for the yeas and nays.

One Northern Democrat—*Montgomery* of Pa.—voted against the bill. He is a Douglas delegate to Charleston. James Craig of Missouri, who represents the St. Joseph District, had the manhood to cast, solitary and alone, the only vote from a slave State for Free Homesteads. This vote is a recognition of the mighty change taking place in his State. The slaves are going South in droves, or escaping by companies, and their places are filling up with white laborers from the free States.

But what a commentary is the passage of this bill upon the peculiar institution of the South! There are *eight* millions of white people in the slave States. Two millions or less of these are interested in slaves. That is to say, there are 350,000 slave owners, and allowing each slaveholding family to number five persons, it would give 1,750,000 people having a family interest in slaves; but allowing a liberal margin for overseers, slave drovers and others with indirect interest, the total falls short of two millions. The other *six millions* are poor, "niggerless whites," who so far from having a pecuniary interest in the institution, are degraded and robbed by it. To all these niggerless millions the Homestead bill is just as important and valuable as to the white men of the free States. Three-fourths (on an average) of the white constituents of every Southern Representative have a vital interest in the enactment of this most beneficent bill; yet their wishes and interests were utterly disregarded and ignominiously trodden under foot. The small slave-holding minority, numbering less than *one-fourth* of the whites of the South, controlled every Southern vote of all parties. Who is sectional now? The Representatives of the North, who voted in behalf not only of their own twenty millions of free laborers, but for the six millions of non-slaveholders of the South? or those who represented only an odious oligarchy? The Southern free laborers must look to the great North for protection, for advocates and defenders of their rights and interests. The slave breeders monopolize the entire Southern Representation in Congress. The poor white man of the South has no Representative to speak and vote in his behalf. The vote of yesterday proves, with startling emphasis, the truth of every statement in Helper's book concerning the condition of the negroless whites of the Southern States. Reader, turn this matter over in your mind; think of the amazing fact that *three-fourths* of the whole white population of *fifteen sovereign States*, are unrepresented in the National Congress! Can you do less than hate and abhor a system that thus subverts the first principles of free government?

But a word as to the provisions of the bill, which I herewith enclose, and desire that it may be published entire for the information of the whole Northwest. The substance of it is as follows: It provides that *any person who is the head of a family*, or has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States, or *who shall have filed his intentions to become such*, shall be entitled to enter free of cost 160 acres of the public lands upon which said person *may have filed a pre-emption claim*, or which may at the time the application is made be subject to pre-emption at $1.25 or less per acre, or eighty acres of reserved railroad lands which are held at $2.50 per acre. No certificate is to be given or patent issued until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry, and on payment of $10. The rights secured by the actual settler issue to the heirs and devisees. The lands thus acquired in no case to become liable to the satisfaction of *any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent*, which is five years after entering it. The charge of $10 is to cover the cost of surveying, recording, issuing the patent, &c., and for the further purpose of avoiding the objection that giving away the lands was unconstitutional, an objection which the Democrats have raised against the free homestead principle. But the settler will have five years occupancy of the farm before he will be called on to pay even this trifling sum. The bill provides that if any person shall abandon his claim for six months, it shall revert to the Government, and may be taken possession of by another person; which is right.

Mr. Lovejoy is entitled to great credit for the skill, tact and perseverance he has exhibited in putting this bill through the House, in the face of the opposition of the entire South. Every appeal made to him to divert him from the main purpose he flatly refused—telling the parties with a significant smile, that he would take great pleasure in accommodating them hereafter, but that in *this case* he could not deviate from the end he had in view. He was ably seconded by Grow, Col. Curtis, Col. Aldrich, all the Washburnes, Colfax, and other Western men. The great feature in the bill is that which gives pre-emptors a right to the lands they now occupy. It was inserted at the instance mainly of Col. Aldrich. There are in Minnesota alone, 15,000 pre-emptors, occupying each 160 acres of land, which they have not paid for, and are unable to pay for. The enactment of this blessed bill will lift a mountain from their backs, and make every one of the poor fellows feel free and independent. There are thousands of preempters in Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, California, Oregon, Washington, Decotah, New Mexico and Nebraska, who will be placed on their feet and made to thank Heaven that there is a free North and a Republican party.

Another feature of the bill will commend itself to the masses of the people, and it is that which permits the emigrant to settle on any unentered eighty acres of the alternate section lands along railroad lines, to which grants of lands have been made. The policy of the Government is, no longer to look to the sale of its public lands for revenue to defray its ordinary expenses, but to imports on foreign goods. Why then should not these desirable lands be open to settlement and improvement? Their occupancy will immensely benefit the railroads which own the alternate sections, as it will introduce population along their lines and consequently furnish passengers and freight for them, besides making saleable their own lands after the expiration of a few years.

This bill is practically the best Anti-Slavery measure that ever passed the House of Representatives, and if it becomes a law, will do more for the cause of free soil and free labor than even the ordinance of '87, which consecrated the North-west to freedom; simply because its provisions will range over a wider field. It covers the whole unsold domain of the United States, and will be extended to all future acquisitions of Territory from Mexico to Great Britain. No more Slave States will ever be carved out of the Territories of this Union after Lovejoy's Homestead bill shall have become a law. But it has yet to run the gauntlet of the Democracy in the Senate. The solid vote of the fifteen Slave States will be cast against it, with one exception—Johnson of Tennessee. Even his vote is not certain for this broad and comprehensive bill. Here, then, are twenty-nine hostile votes out of sixty-four. There are twenty-five good and true Republicans who will vote for it. Can *eight* Democrats be found to vote for the bill? There are Douglas, Bright, Fitch, Rice, Lane, Gwin, Latham, Bigler, Pugh and Thompson—ten in all, without counting Johnson of Tennessee. Any five of these ten can pass the bill if the other five will step out of the way, and not vote. The slaveholders will endeavor to smother the bill in committee, and not report it. But the Republicans will move to take it up, and call for the ayes and nays. This will be a test motion, and the country will then see who is hostile to it. Last session when the Republicans moved to set aside the Cuba Stealing bill and take up the Homestead bill, Douglas voted with the South against the Homestead bill, as did every other Democrat but two—Broderick, and Johnson of Tennessee. Gwin voted with the South on every motion touching the Homestead, and will do it again. Looking the whole ground over, my opinion is, that the bill will pass this session and become a law. Northern Democrats cannot afford to make this question an issue in the Presidential election. If the Democratic party defeats this Free Homestead bill, it will be blown to perdition in every free State, California and Oregon included. The people will submit to no more fooling and treachery. Democratic Senators from free States must vote for the bill, or take the consequences. This great Republican measure, in behalf of free labor and poor men, must become a law, or the Democratic party will cease to exist in every State uncursed with slavery.

CHICAGO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN. (La Femme.) Translated from the French of M. J. MICHELET, by J. W. Palmer, M. D. New York: Rudd & Carleton. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

We are compelled to differ from many, whose opinions we are accustomed to respect, in our estimate of the character and tendencies of this book. We do not think that an earnest plea for marriage is at all misplaced in this age of the world, nor do we understand how its influence can be detrimental to public morals, if this prime object is kept uppermost, and is mixed with nothing in itself impure. Those who deem the narrative of King David's misconduct with Uriah's wife, in Holy Writ, indecent and worthy of prompt expurgation, are fairly entitled to quarrel with *La Femme;* for M. Michelet sets forth quite clearly, though not in prurient characters, the fact that woman in Paris, defenceless and alone, is the prey of wild beasts, rendered wilder and more beastly by what they prey upon, and that society is fast tending to suicide and despair under the system. Few persons can read with dry eyes the story of the wrongs endured by the daughters of penury in that Sodom, and none can fail to applaud the spirit of kindly sympathy with which the author pleads their claim to the protection and love of husband and children. We admit that *La Femme* is of the French Frenchy. We concede that it is better adapted to the wants and atmosphere of Paris than to those of any other locality in Christendom. But it is not true that its teachings are misapplied either in New York or Chicago.

There are many surprising vagaries in the volume before us, such as would entitle an English or American writer to a strait-jacket at the hands of any discriminating jury of critics; as, for instance, his theory that mulattoes, the offspring of white and black parents, are among the hardiest and most vigorous people in the world. Yet we can overlook these things for the sake of the generous humanity which inspires its pages. *La Femme* is an honest, manly plea for the marriage relation, addressed primarily to Parisian society, yet adapted to the condition of every large city which we know anything about, and we fancy to every one in the civilized world. We do not envy the feelings of that man who finds it impure, or dangerous to his moral constitution.

EDGAR POE AND HIS CRITICS. By SARAH HELEN WHITMAN. New York: Rudd & Carleton. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

It is rarely indeed that a writer whose entire works, both in prose and poetry, are comprised in two octavo volumes, continues a dozen years after his death to be a subject of controversy on so plain a question as whether he was a kind husband, a good neighbor, and a generous friend. The fact that a volume of eighty pages, vindicating the memory of poor Poe, has found a publisher at this day, attests the abiding interest felt by the public in all things relating to that gifted though unhappy man. Edgar Poe is a charmed name in literature. Three poems—the Raven, the Bells, and Annabel Lee—all of which might be put in two of these columns, have given him immortality; and the brief remainder of his works might themselves suffice to constitute a respectable fame. In all that makes an imperishable name among literary marvels, Poe is beyond the reach of those who would do him harm, and it only remains for those who loved him in life to show us that he had human feelings—that he who interpreted so vividly the heart, had one in his own breast. The writer of this volume has sought to show that the author of the "Raven" loved as deeply as the youth whose spirit was extinguished in the floating shadow—that he was a man as well as a lover—that he was a brother as well as a man. In this she has succeeded indifferently well. What evidence may be drawn from the wonderful pathos of his writings she has made the most of, and many ruthless slanders which have ascribed to Poe the heartlessness of a demon, seem to be disposed of by palpable facts. But we have nothing amounting to proof, which sets aside the generally received opinion concerning these unfortunate traits of character which repelled the friendship of those with whom he was associated. The following fine anecdote is new to us, and cannot fail to be interesting to all the readers and admirers of the poet:

"So far from being selfish or heartless his devotional fidelity to the memory of those he loved would by the world be regarded as fanatical. A characteristic incident of his boyhood will illustrate the passionate fidelity which we have ascribed to him. While at the academy in Richmond, which he entered in his twelfth year, he one day accompanied a schoolmate to his home, where he saw for the first time Mrs. H—— S——, the mother of his young friend. The lady, on entering the room, took his hand and spoke some gentle and gracious words of welcome, which so penetrated the sensitive heart of the orphan boy as to deprive him of the power of speech, and, for a time, almost of consciousness itself. He returned home in a dream, with but one thought, one hope in life—to hear again the sweet and gracious words that had made the desolate world so beautiful to him, and filled his lonely heart with the oppression of a new joy. This lady afterwards became the confidant of all his boyish sorrows, and her's was the one redeeming influence that saved and guided him in the earlier days of his turbulent and passionate youth. After the visitation of strange and peculiar sorrows she died, and for months after her decease it was his habit to visit nightly the cemetery where the object of his boyish idolatry lay entombed. The thought of her—sleeping there in her loneliness—filled his heart with a profound, incommunicable sorrow. When the nights were very dreary and cold, when the autumnal rains fell and the winds wailed mournfully over the graves, he lingered longest and came away most regretfully."

COOPER'S NOVELS.—*The Water Witch, or the Skimmer of the Seas*, by J. FENIMORE COOPER. *Homeward Bound, or the Chase, a Tale of the Sea*, by J. FENIMORE COOPER. Illustrated from drawings by F. O. C. Darley. New York: W. A. Townsend & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

We have so frequently noticed this superb edition of Cooper's novels, that we need only call the attention of the public to the fact that two more of his most fascinating sea tales have been put into the attractive dress of Messrs. Townsend & Co.

Books Received.

LIFE AND REMAINS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD. By his son BLANCHARD JERROLD. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

ADELA, THE OCTOROON. By H. L. HOSMER. Columbus: Follett, Foster & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

A TRIP TO CUBA. By MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA. Adventures and Observations on the West Coast of Africa and its Islands. Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Madeira, Canary, Biafra, and Cape Verd Islands; their cities, inhabitants, and productions. Accounts of places, people, customs, trades, missionary operations, etc., on that part of the African coast, lying between Tangier, Morocco, and Benguela. By REV. CHARLES W. THOMAS, with illustrations from original drawings. New York: Derby & Jackson. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

WILD SPORTS IN THE SOUTH, or the Camp Fires of the Everglades. By CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD. New York: Derby & Jackson. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

ANSWER TO HUGH MILLER AND THEORETIC GEOLOGISTS. By THOMAS A. DAVIES. New York: Rudd & Carleton. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

SERMONS BY THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON. Fourth series. Expository Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

GUIDE TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE, Vegetable and Animal. Being a comprehensive Manual of Physiology. Viewed in relation to the maintenance of Life. By ROBERT JAMES MANN, M. D. New York: S. C. Francis & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

MITCHELL'S NEW ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Designed for the use of Schools and Colleges. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

HOME PASTIMES; Or *Tableaux Vivants*. Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

LYRICS AND OTHER POEMS. By S. DONALDSON, Jr. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The Lake Superior Steamers.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Present indications favor the belief that all of Michigan and Ohio, and the greater part of the Union besides, can not only go to the cooler regions at such times, and in such numbers, but also at such prices as they may choose. Ten steamers are already announced to run between Cleveland and Detroit and Lake Superior, as follows: steamboat North Star and screw steamers Iron City, Northern Light, and Fountain City, from Cleveland; steamboats Illinois, Sea Bird, Arctic and screw steamers Montgomery, Gen. Taylor and Mineral Rock from this port. The time tables of the Cleveland steamers are already published. The North Star leads, her first departure being set for the 30th of April. The details of arrangements have not all been made, and those already determined upon may yet be changed; indeed we hear various rumors and speculations. Among them we may note that it is not fully determined whether the Arctic will be put on the route, and that the screw steamer Kenosha, of Cleveland, will run between that port and Marquette and Portage Lake. One half of the latter craft was bought by Capt. Lacy, of the schooner Yorktown, and was said at the time, for the purpose of putting her in the Lake Superior trade. By the Cleveland steamers' time table we see that several times during the season two of them will leave here on the same day. Brisk competition in rates will therefore be likely to result, and the "sovereign people" can be carried at their own prices.

—The widow of the gallant and eccentric Col. David Crockett, died lately in Johnson Co., Texas, of apoplexy, in her 74th year.

ARE NEGROES BURNED IN THE SOUTH?

The New York *Tribune* cites a few of the cases of slave burning in the South, in support of the assertion of Mr. Van Wyck, and for the enlightenment of Davis, of Mississippi, who called Van Wyck a "liar and scoundrel," when the latter made the charge:

Our first witness is a Mr. Poe, a native of Richmond, Va., and afterwards a resident of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was a highly respected ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. In a letter, written about twenty years since, upon the subject of Slavery, he says: "In Goochland County, Virginia, an overseer tied a slave to a tree, flogged him again and again with great severity, then piled brush around him, set it on fire, and burned him to death. The overseer was tried and imprisoned. The whole transaction may be found on the records of the Court."

The late John Parrish, of Philadelphia, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, traveled through the Slave States, on a religious mission, early in this century, and on his return published a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Slavery of the Black People." Among other instances of cruel punishment, he states that a slave "was burnt to death at a stake, in Charleston, surrounded by a multitude of spectators, some of whom were people of the first rank; the poor object was heard to cry, as long as he could breathe, 'not guilty—not guilty.'"

In the year 1836, a man of color was arrested in St. Louis for some offense, but was rescued by one Mackintosh, a free man of color, a steward on board a steamboat. On his way to the jail, in order to effect his escape, he stabbed and killed one of his captors. The wife and children of the murdered man excited the rage of the people by their lamentations, the jail was surrounded, the murderer demanded, and given up. He was led into the woods, on the then outskirts of the city, but near the spot where the Court House was afterward built, brushwood and green wood was piled about him, and fire set to the heap, in presence of a concourse of two or three thousand citizens of St. Louis. The poor wretch was from twenty minutes to half an hour in dying, during which he was praying or singing hymns in a calm voice. When his legs were consumed, the trunk disappeared in the blazing pile. "There!" said a bystander, "it is all over with him; he does not feel any more now." "Yes I do," answered a steady voice from out of the flames.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Herald*, in July, 1845, writes to that paper, that not long before, some slaves near Oakland Cottage, Mississippi, were emancipated by the will of their master. For some reason, the will was not carried out, and the slaves, exasperated by the delay, and fearful of being cheated out of the property in themselves, left by their master, set on fire the house of the overseer, and a white child was lost in the flames. The incendiaries, eight or nine in number, were seized by the neighbors, and two of them immediately hanged. The rest were confined in a log house and chained to the floor. A torch was then put to the building, and the miserable creatures roasted by a slow fire, while the air was rent with their cries. This story, we grant, is not authenticated by a responsible name, and comes only on the authority of a Northern paper, which is not supposed to be capable of telling the truth on this subject. Of course, therefore, we cannot vouch for its truth, but can only say that it was widely published at the time in the papers of the country, and was never, to our knowledge, contradicted; nor do we see why it should be doubted, any more than the ordinary public intelligence to which implicit credence is given on newspaper authority.

But let us come down to more recent instances, and to papers that never lie, at least, on this topic. "I have just received," writes a correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 25th of December, 1855, "the particulars of a most horrid af- 'fair just transpired at Lexington, in this 'State.' A young lady of the neighborhood was assailed, on a lonely road, by a slave, who attempted to violate her person. She was rescued, however, before he had accomplished his purpose, and after being deposited in a place of safety, the alarm was raised, and a hunt for the negro, who had fled, was instituted. He was soon found, and execution was speedy. He was taken into Lexington, chained to a stake, and burned alive."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* of April 3, 1856, says: "We learn that the negro who murdered 'Mr. Capeheart was burned to death yester- 'day, at Mount Meigs. He acknowledged him- 'self guilty."

In 1856, Dr. Parsons of Boston, a gentleman of unquestionable character, published a little work of travels at the South. He copies from the Sumter (Ala.) *Whig* an account of a recent burning of a slave in that county. "Dave," the slave, belonged to James D. Thornton, was accused of having murdered a daughter of his mistress, and, after his arrest, confessed his guilt. Thornton and his friends took him from the jail by a stratagem, and bore him off in triumph. "They left in high glee," says the *Whig*, and carried their prisoner to the appointed place of sacrifice. Here he was "tied to a stake, with fat, lightwood piled around him, and the torch was applied in the presence of two thousand persons, who had met there to witness the novel scene." There were, it seems, some rumors afloat, that "Dave" was tortured, but these, the *Whig* declares, were "utterly untrue." So, burning alive is not torture in Alabama. An inquiring mind, which is not sensitive, might seek to know what it was.

Dr. Parsons gives another instance which occurred not long before his visit in Georgia, the particulars of which he received from eye-witnesses. A slave had received from his mistress some punishment of great severity, when he seized a hatchet, and, as he supposed, killed her, though she afterwards recovered. On committing the deed, he ran at once to the Court House and surrendered himself to justice. Justice in civilized countries would have been hanging. In Georgia, it was this: The slave was given to the mob, who first gave him fifty lashes a day for five days to prepare him for what was to follow. On the following Sunday, he was taken from the jail, and suspended, naked, by his two hands, from the limb of a large oak tree, near the Court House. A fire made of hard-pine shavings was kindled beneath him, and "then the clear, bright flames quickly ascended, curling about the limbs, encircling the body, scorching the nerves, crushing the fibres, charring the flesh—and, in mortal anguish, he was (in the words of an eye-witness) 'sweating as it were, great drops of blood.'" But before life was entirely extinguished, the lungs, the heart, the liver, were cut and torn from the body, with knives fastened upon poles, and with these quivering organs elevated above the crowd, the executioners shouted, "So shall it be done to the slave that murders his mistress!" It was in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty-five that all this was done in the presence of a crowd of from ten to fifteen thousand persons—about five years before the time when, and six hundred miles from the place where, Mr. Davis denied that the South ever burned a negro alive.

On the 7th of January, 1857, three years ago, Mr. John Kingsley, of Portsmouth, Ohio, wrote to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this city that he was the week before in Carter County, Ky., where he saw a negro tied to a stake, a pile of dry wood heaped about him, and set on fire. The man belonged to one Wm. McMinnis, of that county, and was suspected of planning an insurrection. He was first whipped, 200 lashes, but denied his guilt. Fire was then tried, and, though not burned to death, he died next day. Mr. Kingsley, unable to remain and witness the sufferings of the agonized creature, rode away and attempted to excite the neighbors to a rescue; he was told to mind his own business.

The Union Springs (Ala.) *Gazette* of the 23d December, 1858, gives the particulars of the murder of Mr. J. by his slave boy Mitford. He had been whipped, and chained up from Saturday to Sunday, and, when released by his master, seized an axe and killed him. The negro made no attempt to escape, and no resistance when taken. A public meeting was called on Wednesday to consider the case, and by a unanimous vote of the assembly it was resolved to burn him alive. "That evening," continues the *Gazette*, "at 3 o'clock, in the presence of 500 persons, he was chained to a tree and burned."

They closed those pleasant Christmas holidays of 1858 in the same way in Troy, Ky. On the first day of last year, 1859, at the annual negro sale at Troy, Mr. James Calaway, the brother-in-law of one Simeon B. Thornhill, who, it seems, had been murdered by a slave in revenge for some punishment, mounted a box in the street, and exhorted the people to do speedy justice upon the murderer, and closed by saying, "All that feel as I do will follow me." Eight hundred or a thousand followed him. They went to the jail, took out the prisoner, and in the jail-yard itself drove down a stake, to which they chained him hands and feet. Fine split wood was piled around him, and he was miserably burned to death. "He gave," says a correspondent of the Maysville (Ky.) *Eagle*, "some of the most hideous screams I ever heard come from any human being."

This closes our record; for we have not yet heard of a case of slave-burning in the year 1860. These which we have given are, of course, only scattered cases; for the list can only comprise those that we can turn to readily, and with little search. Doubtless, many more have been published, and many have occurred which have never been published at all. But, very imperfect as the list is, we respectfully submit it to Messrs. Davis and Gartrell, and to Southern members of Congress generally, as a guide to them in anything they may have to say on this topic in the future.

A Dead Negro Resurrects Himself and Bursts Open his Coffin.

There is a negro settlement at a place called "Hog's Back," six miles from Cleveland, a little south of the Rocky River plank road, and near the bank of the river. A number of colored families reside at and near the settlement. Among these was an old negro man, about sixty-five years of age, who was usually known as "Old Jokey," though we understand his real name is Jacob Sanders. He is said to have been formerly a slave in Tennessee, but ran away from service some years ago, and had no family, a son having died, it is said, some years since.

Yesterday morning he was found apparently dead in his bed, and preparations were at once made for burial by the neighbors. A rough coffin was procured, and in the afternoon the body was wrapped in the sheet on which he died, and put in the coffin, which was then placed in a woodrack, drawn by one horse, and driven to the place of burial, accompanied by some of the neighbors. In passing along a steep hillside, the horse took fright, and rushed off, followed by the attendants in hot haste. One wheel of the woodrack caught a stump, upsetting the cart, and pitching the coffin down the hill, where it burst open, having been insecurely put together. The negro "mourners," on rushing down to pick up the coffin and its contents, were horrified at seeing the supposed corpse raising itself in its ghastly wrappings, and endeavoring to stand on its feet. A general stampede at once took place, the terrified negroes having a settled conviction that the end of the world was nearer at hand than even a Millerite dreamed. Nothing could induce them to return for the resuscitated darkey, but a couple of white men, to whom the story was told, went out and brought "Old Jokey" to his house. His renewed lease of life will, however, from what we can learn, be probably but short.—*Cleveland Herald.*

To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain.

[Passed the House of Representatives March 12th, 1860, Ayes 115; Nays 66.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one hundred and sixty acres of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre; to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned in this act, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the affidavit with the register or receiver, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however*, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she or they have resided upon and cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall, on payment of ten dollars, be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child, or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the register of the Land Office shall note all such applications on the tract-books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert to the government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate, by the person to whom it may be issued: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: *And provided, further*, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all privileges of this act.

The following are the Ayes and Noes on the final passage of the Homestead Bill, on the 12th inst.:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Aldrich, Ashley, Babbitt, Barr, Bingham, Briggs, Buffinton, Burch, Burnham, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Cooper, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, English, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Killinger, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Loomis, Lovejoy, [illegible], Marston, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Niblack, Olin, Pendleton, Perry, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Schwartz, Scott, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Somes, Spinner, Stanton, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Wilson, Windom, and Woodruff—115.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Branch, Burnett, [illegible], Clopton, Cobb, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Edmundson, Etheridge, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, [illegible], Leake, Love, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Nelson, Noell, Peyton, Pryor, Pugh, Reagan, Ruffin, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stokes, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Woodson, and Wright—66.

Every Republican present in the House voted for the bill.

Wisconsin Credit Abroad and at Home.

[From the Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.]

Eastern papers speak in no friendly terms of Wisconsin collection laws, affirming that claims against Wisconsin merchants are scarcely worth looking after, and never worth the expense of collecting under Wisconsin laws. Still, enough Wisconsin merchants can and do buy on credit their semi-annual supplies of merchandise in the Eastern markets; from all we can see, the credit of our regular merchants is just as good at this time as before the present laws were enacted, and as to the defective or spotted merchants, they are not now and never ought to be entitled to any credit. No laws could make them sound or compel them to pay, even though richly able. It is not in some men to pay. Their property in any country, under any laws, is an allurement, a false show of responsibility, a Peter Funk sign held out to invite strangers to come in and be sold. The very fact that well known, prompt, honorable Wisconsin merchants can go to New York and purchase stocks on credit, is an irrefutable argument that honor and a well earned character for uprightness constitute the real foundation of credit, and that collection laws and property form just no basis at all. The trouble in Wisconsin has not been the defective collection laws, but the over credit as a consequence of former liberal laws; money commanded 25 to 50 per cent. interest, just because so many bankrupts and men on their way to bankruptcy came into the money market as competitors against responsible and honorable men—thus running up the demand for money against any possible ability to ever meet demands, and compelling sound men to bid up to ruinous rates or be sacrificed at once. Wisconsin credit abroad, most of it predicated upon a false basis, led to the enactment of the present liberal laws as a defence against a like recurrence to over credit in the future. Henceforth, Wisconsin credit will be sound, having its basis in personal honor and character; Wisconsin credit will be sufficient for all wholesome uses, but not sufficient for abuses; it never should have been open to abuse through inducements of stringent collection laws—it will be good enough, even though every provision in our statutes for collecting money by law should be repealed.

What we have said of Wisconsin credit abroad applies equally well to Wisconsin credit at home; home credit was too much founded upon the allurements of property appearing in the hands of debtors; honor and character for uprightness were too little looked after. The credit market was thrown into competition between poor honest men and large property holding rogues—the latter always overbidding and in the end failing to pay—the former always paying, yet, having to pay higher for lands and merchandise than their roguish competitors. Thus, lands were run up by roguish speculators beyond the reach of honest men into bankruptcy. In the end, honorable, upright men, whether rich or poor, are this day the only men who pay debts and the only men called responsible. Ask the merchant, is Mr. A. responsible? He replies, "Mr. A. has no property come-at-able but he is honest—and habitually pays his debts as per agreement." The reply is enough; Mr. A. is endorsed and his credit rises 100 per cent. above that of Mr. B., who has plenty of property covered up beneath the court records and never pays a debt till forced by law.

Who pays the losses through bad debts? we answer, honest, working men pay them indirectly, sooner or later. Never a loss but that loss was met somewhere and made good; the high prices we are daily paying for what we consume go in part to offset the losses through over credit. The man who trades never to lose can sell his wares cheaper than the one who loses half his profits. The merchant who is careful whom he credits, always sells cheaper than the reckless merchant, because he can afford it. The shrewd buyer deals with the careful merchant, expecting to buy cheaper, and knowing that if he buys of the reckless merchant every pound of sugar, tea and calico is taxed with bad debts, which bad debts he must pay.

So soon as honor and character become the foundation of credit instead of property, then will even rogues turn round and build up for themselves a character for honor and honesty, promptness and fairness. This is inevitable. So long as property and collection laws remain the basis of credit, so long will rogues struggle more for property and less for an honorable character and name. This is also inevitable. We are for reversing the order of things, the sooner the better, so as to put character above property and induce rogues to practice honorable deeds. Such rogues as fail to change their practice would soon be compelled to emigrate or seek an asylum in the penitentiary or elsewhere.

—Dr. Hayes has already had more than fifty applications from persons wishing to join his new Arctic exploration; but he will go in a schooner of 100 tons and can accommodate but twelve men. He expects to be absent for two years and a half.

From Washington.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1860.

Mr. S. M. L. Barlow, of New York, is certainly a man ambitious of making money or getting into unpleasant difficulties. He must have been a brilliant dreamer in youth, but his last scheme evidently betrays a practical application, till now unexpected. He hopes, in a short time, to prevail on Congress to refund the duties paid by railroad companies on iron, which will amount to about $12,000,000.

There is a nice speculation in this, and it is quite certain the gentleman has had help in the matter. It is even said that several influential gentlemen here are to have a share in the enormous profits, and the calculation is that it will cost about one million of dollars to put the thing through. Will the people favor so tremendous a swindle. A friend suggests that the matter should be postponed until the Treasury is relenished—a good suggestion that.

The *States* of this evening says there is no possibility of defeating the Mexican treaty, as there is not a Democratic Senator who is prepared to record his vote against it.

Information has been received at the Department of State, that the Miramon Government, without a port in the world, is taking measures to blockade Vera Cruz and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico. Our Government has decided that it will respect no such blockade, and orders have been given to our naval forces, if the attempt is made, to use necessary force to protect American commerce. The Secretary of the Navy yesterday ordered the steamer *Brooklyn* to sail immediately to Hampton Roads, take on board Mr. McLane and Col. Pickett, and convey them to their destination.

It is considered sure that the House Committee on Territories will report in favor of organizing the Territories of Decotah, Nevada and Pike's Peak. The latter Territory has been called Jefferson, but the designation is not so much favored as "Jobosa," an Indian name, which means "Dwellers on the mountain peaks."

Another Barbarism.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Parsons, the most active supporter, if not the author of the bill to reduce free negroes to slavery, has taken another leap into the lower deep. His new bill provides that whoever is convicted of grand larceny, shall on the first offence have his left ear cropped, and be branded on the right cheek with the letter "R;" and on the second offence, shall be hung. The author of this proposition has certainly a very long pair of ears himself under his hat, or he is crazed with pro-slavery fanaticism—it is hard to tell which. That the General Assembly of Missouri are capable of committing any atrocity, any inhumanity, will not be doubted since the passage of the Free Negro bill. Man-stealing is certainly not less barbarous in its nature than branding with a red iron or hanging; and man stealing, kidnapping, or making free men slaves—whatever it may be called—will be a legitimate vocation in this State in the course of a few months by force of National Democratic principles, unless the General Assembly is foiled again by the Executive. That our whole criminal code should give signs of relapsing into utter barbarism, it is not to be wondered at now. The irresistible tendency of National Democracy is backwards and downwards; towards cruelty, brutality, ignorance and savagery—not the savagery of the aboriginals, but of spurious morality and semi-civilization, left unrestrained to its own corruptions. The bill referred to, as may be gathered from the newspaper reports, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, without opposition or remonstrance. The affair went off as coolly as similar propositions in a certain committee of public salvation, which will not be soon forgotten by history. Think for a moment of American jurisprudence in the slave States, showing a strong tendency to wallow in blood and plant the land with gibbets, while in the free States, it is deliberating whether the death penalty should not be forbidden. The laws in one section are yielding more and more to the humanizing influences of civilization and religion; and the danger is not from hardness of heart, but from the inconsiderate philanthropy. In the other they are approximating closer and closer to the Draconian standard. This terrible contrast of light and darkness—darkness streaked with fire—is brought vividly before the public eye by Parson's bill. What the effect will be we do not predict, for we are satisfied by experience, that the more repugnant a measure is to all humane and generous feeling, the better chance it has of finding favor with the National Democracy.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company have filed with the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, a report as to the condition of the land grant secured by that Company. The Menasha *Conservator* has examined it, and says that it shows that the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Company, previous to June last, had encumbered the land grant to the amount of over $12,000,000. That on the 9th day of June last, the road, rolling stock, land grant, and everything connected with and belonging to the Chicago Company, were sold on the above mortgages, to S. J. Tilden and O. D. Ashley, of New York. That on the 1st of July following, Tilden & Ashley deeded what they had purchased to a new organization, called the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. On the same day the new Company, as their statements on record show, in order to pay off Tilden & Ashley and other old indebtedness, and to prosecute the construction of the road, put two mortgages upon the road already built and the land grant, to the amount of $6,850,000.

A report of the Company recently put on file in the office of the Secretary of State, shows that since July last the Company have expended $550,000 in the construction of some fifty miles of road. They state in the same report that the money so expended was realized from the sale of bonds, secured by the above mentioned mortgages. That, in addition to the above indebtedness of $6,850,000, the Company are indebted for interest due and unpaid on the above bonds to the amount of $163,303, making a total indebtedness of $7,013,303.67.

FROM AUCTION—
We will exhibit, MONDAY, March 12th,
An auction purchase of SILKS, 25 per cent cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this city.
Extra quality solid-colored SILKS for one dollar, WORTH TWELVE SHILLINGS.
Extra heavy A Bayadere plaid De Epsoms SILKS, FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Rich Chene SILKS, latest novelties, FOR ONE DOLLAR.
SILKS of every kind AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
We have now large daily arrivals of Dry Goods, Shawls Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake-st.

ADDISON GRAVES,
(SUCCESSOR TO C. T. ATKINSON,)
Wholesale and Retail Cash Dealer
—IN—
Dress Trimmings,
EMBROIDERIES,
Laces, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery,
UNDER GARMENTS,
Shetland and Berlin Wools,
And a general Assortment of
Small Wares,
THREAD AND FANCY GOODS.
KID GLOVES CLEANED.
78 Lake Street, Chicago, Ills.

SPRING DRY GOODS
AT WHOLESALE.
T. B. CARTER,
Having removed temporarily to
NO. 138 LAKE STREET,
Is receiving a very large stock of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Including a choice selection of
Dress Fabrics,
OF LATEST STYLES.
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS.
DENIMS, STRIPES AND TICKS
YARNS, WARP, WICK AND TWINE,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
Which he offers to CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS,
At very Low Prices for CASH,
OR SHORT TIME, ON NO. 1 CITY REFERENCE.
An examination of the stock is requested.
T. B. CARTER.

DRY GOODS!
J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue,
(UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,
Adapted to the Spring Trade.
Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to
Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers.
Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street, . . 171
Between Wells and LaSalle, Chicago.

Cash Jobbing House.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
72 . . . Lake Street . . . 72
DRY-GOODS,
Notions, Watches, Jewelry,
AND PEDLER'S GOODS.
—ALSO—
China, Crockery, Glass, and Silver-Plated Ware,
Are now opening their DAILY purchases of SEASONABLE GOODS, bought with reference to
CASH BUYERS.
Our retail department of China, Crockery, Glass and Silver-Plated Ware, is now open.
Orders filled with promptness and dispatch.

150 - - Lake Street. - - 150
NEW SPRING GOODS
Opening Daily.
NEW PRINTS,
New DeLaines,
NEW VALENCIAS,
Cheap for Cash.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.

SHOULDER BRACES.—
BRACES,
SUPPORTERS,
TRUSSES.
Club Foot Shoes.
A large and fine assortment of the very best patterns sold.
J. H. REED & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
144 & 146...Lake Street...144 & 146

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
COMBS, In Shell.	POCKET BOOKS, In Morocco.	PURSES, In Buck.
COMBS, In Steel.	POCKET BOOKS, In Russia.	PURSES, Silk.
COMBS, In Ivory.	POCKET BOOKS, In Calf.	PURSES, Velvet.
COMBS, In Rubber.	POCKET BOOKS, With Clasps.	PURSES, Enameled.
COMBS, In Gold.	POCKET BOOKS, With Bands.	PURSES, With Chains.
COMBS, All Sizes.	POCKET BOOKS, All Styles.	PURSES, All Sizes.
COMBS, All Kinds.	POCKET BOOKS, All Kinds.	PURSES, All Kinds.
GO TO	GO TO	GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 . . . Lake Street . . . 124

BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1¼ inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
No. 48 Lake Street,
Offer at Wholesale and Retail the Largest Assortment of
CHINA,
Crockery and Glass-Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Looking Glasses and House-Keeping Goods
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Our prices are low, terms liberal and goods of superior quality. We invite purchasers to examine our stock.

ANOTHER NEW LOT
—OF—
Wire Port Monnaies,
JUST RECEIVED AT
PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

WILLOW CABS, plain,
Willow Cabs, Colored.
Willow Cabs, With Springs
Children's Cabs, Fancy.
Children's Carriages, Single Joint.
Children's Carriages, Very Fine.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
40 . . . . CLARK STREET 40

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage
Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street,
Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Wool, Seine and Gill-net Twines, Nets and Seines, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chains, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, &c. COTTON, FLAX & HEMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
G. HUBBARD . . . A. S. TURNER . . . GEO. B. CARPENTER.

BURCH'S IRON BUILDING—
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
IMPORTER OF
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
WIRE, ZINC,
COPPER
Tinner's Stock and Metals Generally,
45.......Wabash Avenue, Chicago.......45

MASON & CO'S
Insurance Agency,
NO. 8
CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would beg leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has
Removed from his Old Quarters
—TO—
NO. 225 LAKE STREET,
COR. OF FRANKLIN,
Where he hopes, by the INCREASED FACILITIES he now enjoys, and an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK,
To continue to receive the patronage of all his Old Customers, and as many New as want good work done or first rate articles in his line.
THOMAS GEORGE,
224 . . . LAKE STREET, COR. FRANKLIN. . . . 225

1860.—HATS—1860.
Spring Styles
NOW READY
AT EMERSON'S,
No. 85......Lake Street......No. 85
UNDER TREMONT HOUSE.

100,000 HAM SACKS—
For sale by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents,
For CHASE & FAY, Boston.
Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds. Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
No. 278 South Water st.

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT!
SEE ADVERTISEMENT.
OFFICE:
97.........WASHINGTON STREET.........97

GOOD BUILDING STONE
For sale at the
Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,
Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits.

PAPER HANGINGS.
ELEGANT SPRING DESIGNS
—OF—
HALL & PARLOR DECORATIONS
AT LESS THAN COST AT
FAXON'S,
70..........LAKE STREET..........70
G. M. WASHBURN, Agent.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Machine Belting,
RUBBER, LEATHER, AND COTTON DUCK; STEAM PACKING, DUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE BUCKETS, GASKETS, TUBING, &c.
HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS.
Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Of all kinds.
Rubber Gloves, Horse and Wagon Covers, Camp Blankets, Carriage and Nursery Cloths, Life Preservers, Piano Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggists' Articles, Toys, Combs and every variety of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
21 Dearborn street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & COMPANY,
Would call the attention of the trade and the public to their
REMOVAL
From their Old Stand, 259 Lake street, to the newly built store,
No. 181 Lake Street, No. 181
And offer, as before, their well known extensive stock of
Gas & Steam Fitter's Materials.
ALSO—SHAW'S PATENT GAS HEATER, with every variety of articles in their line.

1860 - - - - - 1860
WOODEN WARE,
Willow Ware, Willows,
BROOM MAKER'S STOCK.
White, Stewart & White
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Brooms, Churns,
Twines, Pails,
Cordage, Matches,
Mats, Pipes,
Brushes, Measures,
Tubs, Bowls,
CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS,
And every description of
House Furnishing Goods,
Which they offer unusually low for cash.
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 . . South Water-St., Chicago . . 95

Anno Domini 1860
Of American Independence . . . . 84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
30 LAKE STREET,
Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of
Known Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"
warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a cash paying trade. To all such we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

STANTON'S
FAMILY GROCERIES,
No. 122 South Clark Street,
—OF THE—
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon,
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
HERRING,
Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE,
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG,
Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
Preserved Fruit of all Kinds
WINES and LIQUORS,
OF THE BEST QUALITIES AND WARRANTED PURE.

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents,
135 South Water street, Chicago.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE—
106 - - Lake Street, - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Their increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively
FOR CASH.
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell at
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS.
106 . . . . Lake Street. 106

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—
Brush Factory,
NO. 24..........RANDOLPH STREET..........
We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and Retail, comprising in part:
PAINT,
WHITE-WASH,
VARNISH,
SCRUB,
SHOE,
HORSE BRUSHES, &c.
Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash.

SPRING TRADE.
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.

UNION CHEMICAL
SEE ADVERTISEMENT
OFFICE:
97.........WASHINGTON STREET

THE NEW PATENT CORRUGATED SPRINGS,
Reducing the Weight of Skirts,
And increasing their strength nearly one-half.
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

Special Notices.
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.
Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.
Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.
Those who are Curious to see the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwaldt, manager at Batchelor's, N. Y., has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Dyeing Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street.

Architects and Builders.
E. BURLING,
ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street.
WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent.
O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent.
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.
G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Medicines, &c.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street.
Gas Fixtures.
R. D. McFARLAND,
Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84...LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK
TO THE TRADE.

Co-Partnership Notices.
DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. G. HALL & CO., expired by limitation.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.
ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH, and ALL INFORMATION AFFORDED.
Heyworth, Brierly & Co.,
DOLE'S BUILDING,
N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS., CHICAGO.
GENERAL BROKERS,
TEA, COFFEE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Iron and Heavy Hardware Business.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.
DISSOLUTION—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.
DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of George R. Roberts & Co., in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860.

Farms, Lots, &c.
FARM FOR SALE.—The "Rose Farm," three miles West of Jacksonville.
Jacksonville, Ill., February 6th, 1860.
FARMS FOR SALE.—The
UNION CHEMICAL
EVERY LADY IN A
RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL

PARLOR DECORATIONS
LESS THAN COST, AT
FAXON'S,
...LAKE STREET......70
G. M. WASHBURN, Assignee.

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Machine Belting,
RUBBER AND COTTON DUCK; CONDUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE HOSE, GASKETS, TUBING, RUBBER, HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS.
Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Of all kinds.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Agents for the Manufacturers, 21 Dearborn street.

WORTH, HUBBARD & COMPANY,
REMOVAL
Lake Street. No. 181
Steam Fitter's Materials.

1860
WOODEN WARE,
Ware, Willows,
BROOM MAKER'S STOCK.
Stewart & White
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Churns, Pails, Matches, Pipes, Measures, Bowls,
CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS,
Furnishing Goods,
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
South Water-St., Chicago...93

Domini......1860
American Independence.....84.
Spring Announcement.
MARSH & DE LONG,
30 LAKE STREET,
Own Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN."
GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,

STANTON'S
FAMILY GROCERIES,
No. 122 South Clark Street,
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon,
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
HERRING,
White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE,
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG, Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO, ROASTED AND GROUND.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
Preserved Fruit of all Kinds
WINES and LIQUORS,
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
$1,000 REWARD
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents,
135 South Water street, Chicago.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH AND ALL INFORMATION AFFORDED.
Heyworth, Brierly & Co.,
DOLE'S BUILDING,
Cor. Clark and So. Water-Sts., Chicago.
GENERAL BROKERS,
TEA, COFFEE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—
106 - - Lake Street, - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
FOR CASH.
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS.,
106.......Lake Street......106

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—
Brush Factory,
...RANDOLPH STREET......
PAINT, WHITE-WASH, VARNISH, SCRUB, SHOE, and HORSE BRUSHES, &c.,
GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

SPRING TRADE. 1860.
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

THE NEW PATENT CORRUGATED SKIRTS,
Reducing the Weight of Skirts and increasing their strength nearly one-half.
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
Twin-born in the hopeful dew,
Painless in its action too;
Hidden in the worm breath,
But to worms immediate death—
Bryan's Vermifuge of course
Is the mother's grand resource.
GERRY NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture is an unfailing professional curative. Dr. McC. is one of the most distinguished medical men in America, is one of its guarantees cannot be questioned. This preparation is declared from his own experience, to be a swift and positive cure for cold, cough, catarrh, influenza, and sore throat. It is popular throughout the Union. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy is a "miraculous" curative. What it accomplishes is simply this. It relieves the fright of distress for breath experienced in Asthma, and so operates upon the diseased coating of the lungs and the membranes of the throat as to effect, eventually, a real cure. In whooping cough it is invaluable. Price 50 cents.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake st.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohrwaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine the various productions of art. No scrutiny can detect them from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidence of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent,
Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from drawings.
Office—63 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post office.

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET.
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative,

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.
WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,
J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Fifteen per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54...LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO...54
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE!
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of E. G. HALL & CO.
Has expired by limitation. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
ELBRIDGE G. HALL,
WILLIAM BLAIR,
SENECA D. KIMBARK.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the stock and warehouse of E. G. Hall & Co., will continue the
Iron and Heavy Hardware Business
Under the firm name of E. G. Hall, Kimbark & Co.
ELBRIDGE G. HALL,
SENECA D. KIMBARK,
GEORGE M. KIMBARK,
CHARLES T. BOAL.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.

DISSOLUTION—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Charles Robb retiring from the firm. The remaining partners make all collections and pay all debts of the firm.
CHAS. G. WICKER,
J. H. WICKER,
CHAS. ROBB,
C. A. DAY.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the wholesale grocery business as usual, under the name and style of C. G. Wicker & Co.
CHAS. G. WICKER,
J. H. WICKER,
C. A. DAY.
Chicago, March 1st, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of George R. Robe & Co, in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by its own limitation, either party being authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
GEORGE R. ROBERTS, Chicago.
T. SYLVESTER PARKER,
J. ROBERTS & SON, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber and Shingle business under the firm name of George R. Roberts & Co., corner South Wells and Harrison streets.
GEORGE R. ROBERTS,
T. SYLVESTER PARKER.
Chicago, January 20th, 1860.

Farms, Lots, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.—The "Mound Farm," three miles West of Jacksonville, Illinois, one of the finest and most productive in the State, is offered at private sale. It contains 197 acres of high, dry, rolling land, besides a wood lot of 38 acres, and is in the midst of a landscape of surpassing beauty. There is an orchard of choice bearing apple, peach and pear trees; one acre of thrifty seedling strawberries, and Lawton blackberries; a commodious dwelling-house and tenant-house; a large and convenient barn (one of the best in the county). The city of Jacksonville, with a population of 7,000, is in full view, and furnishes a ready market at best prices for all that can be produced, with ready access by railroad to all important points. The city contains three colleges, a female academy, and the State Institutions for the deaf and dumb, and insane. The farm will be sold entire or may be subdivided into four parcels. Terms reasonable. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
AUSTIN ROCKWELL.
Jacksonville, Ill., February 6th, 1860.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Three first rate improved farms for sale cheap, in the State of Wisconsin, Ozaukee county, 28 miles North of Milwaukee and within one mile of Port Washington, which is a nice growing town of 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan. One farm of 200 acres, well improved, with two good dwellings and two good barns; also, two good orchards on the macadamized road and a good view of the lake. Price $4,000.
One farm of 120 acres; half improved and balance timber. Price $1,500.
Forty acres three quarters of a mile from town, with good house and barn, first-rate bearing orchard. And, also, 40 acres adjoining, with young orchard, and good house and barn and wood-house.
Two good houses and lots with barns, fruit trees and other fixtures situated in the most sightly part of the town, with a good view of the boats on the lake or in the piers. All the above will watered and will be sold very cheap. Terms of payment half down and balance on time. For further particulars inquire of subscriber at the Cincinnati Bridge Wood Yard, corner of Market, or of MARSHALL DeCOUDRES, Port Washington, Wis.
J. P. DeCOUDRES.

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT!
SEE ADVERTISEMENT.
OFFICE:
97.........WASHINGTON STREET.........97

EVERY LADY IN AMERICA
Who Values Comfort, Health and Elegance, should have one of
Thomson's Corrugated Skirts.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL.
FOR CONSUMPTION.

New Publications.

WORKS to Make one Think.
FOOTFALLS on the Boundary of Another World, by Robert Dale Owen. Price $1.25.
MANSEL'S LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. Price $1.
RAWLINSON'S HISTORICAL EVIDENCES of the Truth of Scripture. Price $1.25.
CHRIST IN HISTORY, by Robert Turnbull. $1.25.
THE CRUCIBLE, or Tests of a Regenerate State; by Rev. J. A. Goodhue. Price $1.
THE ELOHIM REVEALED in the Creation and Redemption of Man; by S. J. Baird, D.D. Price $2.50.
THE STILL HOUR; by Austin Phelps D.D. 38 cents.
SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES; vol 1, $3.
All the late Standard Works in every department of Literature for sale at publisher's rates.
Terms cash on delivery.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
39 & 41 Lake-st., Chicago.

WORKS ON THE HORSE!
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HORSE—With many illustrations. One large 8vo vol., by G. H. Dodd......Price, $3.00
HERBERT'S HINTS TO HORSE-KEEPERS—With Chapters on Mules and Ponies......1.25
DODD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR......1.00
YOUATT ON THE HORSE......1.25
MORGAN HORSES—A Premium Essay by D. C. Linsley......1.00
MASON'S FARRIER......1.00
MINDS' FARRIER......75 cts.
Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.
A full assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Works for sale by
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
Nos. 39 & 41......Lake street......Nos. 39 & 41

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
Are the Agents for the
Massachusetts Sunday School Society, and the Am. Baptist Pub. and S. S. Society.
They also keep the
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES published by Sheldon & Company.
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS of Henry Hoyt.
THE JUVENILE AND S. S. BOOKS of Carter & Brothers.
And are the Publishers of BRADBURY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL CHOIR, and BRADBURY'S S. S. MELODIES.
Also, always on hand, the most extensive collection of RELIGIOUS BOOKS to be found in the West. Prices lower and terms cash on delivery.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

GRAPE, PEAR, STRAWBERRY AND CRANBERRY.
ALLEN'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE GRAPE VINE......$1.00
AMERICAN GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE—By Chorlton......60 cts.
HOARE ON THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE..50 cts.
REEMELIN'S VINE DRESSERS' MANUAL...50 cts.
SPOONER ON THE GRAPE......37 cts.
FIELD'S PEAR CULTURE......75 cts.
PARDEE'S COMPLETE MANUAL for the Strawberry, with notices of the Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Grape......63 cts.
FLEETWOOD ON THE CRANBERRY......50 cts.
A great variety of works on gardening, the HONEY BEE FLOWERS, &c. For sale by
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
26x47, 18x28, 26x44, 26x40, 36x42, 32x38, 28x40, 20x44, 24x34, 26x37, 37x41, 22x28, 26x42, 24x24, 24x33, 21x28, 20x27.
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL
STATIONERS,
NO. 122......LAKE STREET......NO. 122
Have a large and complete stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
WRITING INKS & FLUIDS,
PASS & MEM. BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,
And Every Variety of
Office Stationery.
Orders for
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
Such as Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Letter Heads, Checks, Etc., executed promptly.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.
NO. 136 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3634.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices
BY J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216
Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."
Cash paid for Rags.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

J. L. McVICKAR & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber.
OFFICE CORNER LAKE AND WEST WATER STS.
Joist, Timber and Dimension Lumbers cut to order. Country dealers and builders are solicited to call on us before purchasing, as our facilities for cutting lumber are unequalled. By buying of us, they can have lumber sawed to suit their demands. Railroad companies furnished with car and bridge timber at low figures.
Lumber and Shingles by the cargo.
J. L. McVICKAR & Co.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.
The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices:
ERIE COAL, ORMSBY COAL, MOUNT CARBON COAL, BRIAR HILL COAL, | Large Egg, Small Egg, And Range Sizes of LACKAWANA COAL,
BLOSSBURG COAL.
Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
RENO & LITTLE.

PARTICIPATING INSURANCE AGENCY OF
MASON & COMPANY.
STATEMENT and Condition of the SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York:
1st. The name of the Company is the Security Fire Insurance Company, located in the City of New York.
2d. The amount of its Capital Stock is......$500,000
3d. " " " paid up is......500,000

ASSETS.
1st. Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents and other persons......$13,216.20
2d. Real Estate......none.
3d. Bonds owned by the Company......21,224.50
4th. Debts due the Company, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate......508,650.00
5th. Debts otherwise secured by Stocks on loans on called Market value $ 450.00......13,550.00
6th. Debts for Premiums......5,192.17
7th. All other Securities......11,459.78
Total Assets......$573,282.65

LIABILITIES.
8th. Losses unadjusted......$ 9,000.00
Total Liabilities......$9,000.00
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 13th, 1860.
WHEREAS The Security Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. F. Mason, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. F. Mason is authorized as an agent for the said Company to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1860.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
MASON & CO., Agents,
No. 8 Clark street.

INSURANCE AGENCY
—OF—
MASON & COMPANY.
STATEMENT of the condition of the GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.
1st. The name of the Company is the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, located in the city of New York.
2d. The amount of Capital Stock is......$200,000.00
3d. " " " paid up is......200,000.00

ASSETS.
1st. Cash on hand, or in the hands of Agents or other persons......2,857.80
2d. Real Estate unincumbered......none.
3d. & 4th. Debts due the Company, secured by Bond and Mortgage, worth double the amount of Mortgages......201,550.00
5th. Debts secured by Stocks—value $22,000—amount loaned......17,450.00
6th. Debts due for premiums......2,6?8.16
7th. All other securities......9,878.49
Total Assets of the Company......$232,361.45

LIABILITIES.
8th. Losses resisted......$2,500.00
Total Liabilities......$2,500.00
ROBERT BAGE, President.
F. W. MACY, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, Feb. 13, 1860.
WHEREAS, The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. F. Mason and H. F. Bravton, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. F. Mason and H. F. Brayton, are authorized as agents for the said Company to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1860.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
MASON & CO., Agents,
No. 8 Clark Street.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860.

The Syracuse Tragedy.

Western New York papers speak in terms of just indignation of the heartless woman whose abandonment of her husband and children, upon some "free love" principle, caused that husband to poison both his little ones and afterwards swallow a fatal dose himself. The Buffalo *Express* says:

The coroner's inquest into the circumstances of the Syracuse tragedy, was concluded Friday, and a verdict rendered that Tinker murdered his children and poisoned himself while laboring under insanity produced by jealousy. Abundant evidence was introduced to show that he considered the intimacy between his wife and Dr. Searles criminal, and it was of such a character as to excite the unfavorable remark of some witnesses, who considered Peter an abused man. His letters to her, written just before committing his fatal act, were full of reproach. Mrs. Tinker was sworn, and denied any crime with the Doctor. She apologized for leaving her husband and little children, on the ground that Peter was too poor to support her. Her conduct bears out the impression that she is a very heartless woman—unless the local papers misrepresent her. It is said that at the funeral, which was attended by over fifteen hundred persons, although she wept a very little over the coffins of the children, she did nothing more than cast a glance at her husband's body. Dr. Searles, who was also sworn, is a spiritualist. He became acquainted with Mrs. Tinker, he says, by being called upon to produce an abortion on her. He does not directly deny the charge popularly made against him, but his testimony conveys the impression that he took Mrs. T. into his house, as an act of charity, and at the urgent request of his wife, who wished her company, but he does not explain how he could justify her abandonment of her two little children. Dr. S. is still considered safer in custody than he would be if the incensed public were allowed to visit their indignation upon him.

Tinker left a package of letters to various parties, all devoted to his domestic troubles, two of which we print below. The first is addressed to his wife by her maiden name:

March 4, 1860.

AMELIA C. TUCKER:—You ought to know that I would get even with you. You must have a good deal of feeling for your children, but they are out of the way now. Go your own way and take comfort if you can, but think to what you and that d—n Dr. Searles have fetched your family; they are all in heaven, but you'll be in hell. It was told that Dr. Searles called on you three and four times a day when I was away from home peddling milk, but I didn't think you would have your children to be slandered by anybody. The children used to cry about you. You are worse than the beasts of the field. You are a d—n bitch; I am out of your way, but you will go to hell, and that is the place for you; I shan't be there. I am going with my children to heaven—we want to be together. I don't want to see you in another world. You and the Dr. can go together. Lucinda said, "if it hadn't been for the Dr. mamma wouldn't have gone and left us, papa." You have told many lies, Amelia. P. TINKER.

March 5, 1860.

TO MY FRIENDS—Here I am on my dying bed. You will find my children at the Medical College. They are both asleep, and I want to go with them. Don't let that woman go with us. The children said she couldn't be their mother, if she had been, she wouldn't have gone and left us. Good by. P. TINKER.

The Reign of Blood in Utah.
[From the St. Joseph Journal.]

We have been shown a letter, received by a gentleman in this city from an officer of the army, dated Camp Floyd, February 15, 1860, and he reiterates what has been said concerning the murders, and remarks: "Private assassinations have assumed quite an alarming position here. Besides the cold-blooded murders I have written to you before, there have been several others, one of which fairly rivals the most atrocious on the criminal record. Not long since, a corporal in the Seventh, and a private in the Fifth Infantry, most excellent friends, received permission to take a ride, and after going a short distance were set upon and murdered. Such is the inference, as the body of one, with his head severed from his body, was found near a Mormon town, and his companion and the mules gone. There is no doubt of the fact that the Mormons murdered them both for their mules and clothes, and then secreted one of the bodies, so as to make it appear that he murdered his comrade and deserted, taking the mules with him. A corporal of dragoons, having been missed, search was instituted and his corpse was found near camp, with three bullet holes in his head, and men going out to walk or hunt have frequently been robbed of their coats, &c. Thus matters stand, and if the present administration is considered weak and puerile in the army, who can be surprised at it?"

Such being the facts in the case, how can any one help feeling that the administration is "weak and puerile." Murders of the most atrocious kind are of daily occurrence, whilst the perpetrators go unpunished, and we learn from telegrams that the papers are now ready and waiting the signature of the Secretary of War to remove the army, the only safeguard to our citizens. This done, the demons who now revel on the spoils of the slain will exterminate every one in the valley who does not yield to the behests of the church, and acknowledge the lecherous old traitor, Brigham Young, as a Prophet. We sincerely hope that if they remove the troops, that Congress will take the matter in hand and have them replaced with additional strength, in Salt Lake City, and when a murder is committed ferret it out and execute the offender. The memory of the Mountain Meadow massacre is still fresh in our minds, of whole families destroyed, of young girls violated and then murdered, and the murderers walking the streets of Salt Lake City, with the garments of their victims upon their persons. These are facts that cry aloud for vengeance, and it will come after the present imbecile Administration goes out of power, if not before.

Just at this time the army at that point should be strengthened, not removed. From the extract published above, it will be seen that murders are on the increase. Then why withdraw the troops? It will be a virtual acknowledgment that the United States is too weak to protect the lives and property of its citizens on the plains or in the vales of Utah. By this move they leave them to the mercy of a set of fiends, who know no mercy, no law, but who murder and plunder at will. Truly, this is a terrible state of affairs, and much to be deplored. But instead of its getting better it is daily growing worse. The present Governor, Cummings, is a mere cypher, and moves and breathes at the dictation of the prophet, who is, in fact, the ruler and dictator of Utah, and who never loses an opportunity to annoy and injure the citizens of the States.

A Few Figures for Fair Readers.

Every possible contingency of life, says the London *Ladies' Treasury*, is susceptible of calculation, so that the probabilities for or against its occurrence may be represented by arithmetical numbers, or estimated in current coin of the realm. Though no exact data exist for determining the absolute chances of marriage for each person, yet they may be approximately indicated, and we have pleasure in presenting to our fair readers a table showing the probabilities in favor of marriages at different ages, for the various conditions of life, calculated on the same scientific principles as ordinary tables for life assurance, from the returns of the Registrar-General, by distinguished professional gentlemen, in whose accuracy every confidence may be reposed:

Probabilities of Marriages at given ages for all conditions of life computed from the Registrar-General's Report for 1857.

Ages	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Widowers.	Widows.
20...10 to	19...	10 to 18...	10 to 387...	10 to 194
25...1 to	3...	1 to 5...	1 to 8...	1 to 4
30...1 to	10...	1 to 25...	1 to 7...	1 to 5
35...1 to	27...	1 to 35...	1 to 5...	1 to 5
40...1 to	64...	1 to 73...	1 to 6...	1 to 6
45...1 to	155...	1 to 169...	1 to 8...	1 to 8
50...1 to	316...	1 to 442...	1 to 10...	1 to 14
55...1 to	896...	1 to 1298...	1 to 15...	1 to 26
60...1 to	2320...	1 to 4380...	1 to 22...	1 to 47

From this it will be observed that at 20 the probabilities of marriage for a spinster, while slightly exceeding those of a bachelor of the same age, are infinitely greater than those of the widowed of either sex; or, in other words, that the proportion of widowed at that age is much less than that of the unmarried. After 20 the probabilities both of spinster and bachelor, continuously decrease; those of the bachelor, however, being always greater at all after ages, while those of the widowed of both sexes as rapidly increase up to 35—the widowers always retaining the advance. At 35 the chances of marriage for the widow, as compared with those of the spinster, are as 7 to 1; that is, that 7 may be wagered to 1 on the widow marrying first—a rather remarkable fact, though not opposed to experience; but whether that number represents the greater attractiveness of widows at that age, or their greater desire of marriage, we will not venture to decide. At 60 the probabilities are for the widower 128 times better than that of the old bachelor; and those of the widow 95 times greater than the spinster, though only half the probabilities of the widower. The numbers below the ages of 20 and above 60 have been rejected as too insignificant to be estimated. Seeing, from this table, how rapidly the chances of celibacy increase after 20, and how quickly the unwise habit becomes confirmed, let those who are discreet "gather their roses while they may."—*The Ladies' Treasury.*

Romantic Incident.
[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.]

We alluded last week to the fact that a good looking young female was wandering through the streets for a day and night, who, on being interrogated as to name, residence, etc., refused to give any account of herself. We learned yesterday the particulars of the whole affair, which are truly romantic. It appears that a talented young lawyer of Cincinnati has for some time past been paying his addresses to an accomplished lady of Springfield, Ill., daughter of one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of that place, and in April their nuptials were to be celebrated. Having some business to transact here, he came on to attend to it, and after getting matters satisfactorily arranged, decided to pay his intended a visit. He spent a couple of days in Springfield, and then left for home. The day after his departure the lady suddenly disappeared, and all endeavors to discover her whereabout proved unavailing. The almost distracted parents telegraphed to Cincinnati at once, informing the lover of the facts. He took the first train, and arriving at Springfield, was agreeably surprised to find the young lady at home alive and well. The account she gave of her visit here, was that knowing the gentleman would stop in Lafayette, an unconquerable desire sprang up to follow him. She resisted as long as possible, but some invisible power seemed to urge her on. Taking a small sum of money she got on board the train, and purchased a ticket for this city, after which all appears to her as a dream. She remembers getting off the cars and walking about until very tired, being frequently accosted by persons inquiring where she was going, but has no distinct recollection of anything until Mr. Dale, of the Bramble House, observed her listless manner and haggard appearance, as she passed and repassed the house, invited her in, where she was prevailed upon to partake of some refreshments, and retire for a short time. After a few hours rest she awoke from the mysterious trance, and could scarcely realize the fact that instead of being in Springfield with friends she was in Lafayette among strangers. She informed Mr. Dale of the circumstances of the whole affair, giving him the names of her parents, to whom he at once telegraphed, informing them that their daughter was here, and would leave for home on the first train, which she did, and arriving there was received by her overjoyed relatives and friends, who for three or four days had been almost frantic on account of her unexplained absence. The lawyer arrived by the next train, and determined that no such accident should occur in future, insisted upon the marriage taking place at once. His request was complied with, and the two made one immediately. They passed through the city on their way to Cincinnati Saturday last, stopping over night at the Bramble, both bride and groom well pleased with the happy finale.

WESTERN NEWS.

—Peter Dritrich, a brakeman on the freight train of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad was killed at Chenoa, McLean county, on Monday night last. He was much esteemed by the officers of the road as a steady and faithful workman.

—The Laporte (Ind.) *Union* says that a Mrs. Steele, of that place, attempted to commit suicide, a few days since, by jumping into the Lake. She had previously taken arsenic, but was foiled in her design by taking too large a dose. Domestic troubles are the cause of her attempts upon her life.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* reports a disgraceful lynching affair at Crawfordsville last Saturday night, in which some of the students in Wabash College were the actors. One of them, it is said, was accused of stealing a watch from another, and a number of them, to compel a confession of guilt, decoyed their suspected mate from his room, tied him to a tree, choked him, and wound up by dashing water over him while still fastened to the tree. A search of his trunks disclosed no indication of guilt. Those young gentlemen who resent a suspected violation of law so fiercely in one of their number, ought to be made to drink of their own cup.

—The Owen county (Ind.) *Journal* says that there is now living in the Northern part of that county a woman named Ruth Bradley, who was born in Virginia in 1755, and is consequently now 105 years old. She retains her mental faculties and physical strength in a remarkable degree, and can walk a mile to a neighbor's as readily as many persons of half her age.

—The preparations for building going on at the present time show that the amount of improvement of this character to be made in this city during the present year will be large—perhaps greater than in any previous season. Elegant residences and splendid business houses are to be erected, which will add greatly to the appearance of the city and give greater accommodations to the business and population of the city. Besides buildings, a number of streets are to be permanently improved. A half mile of bouldering has also been ordered, and another half mile will be ordered within a month. In addition to this, a number of streets in the suburbs, and others are to be graded and graveled.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

ST. LOUIS.—The City Comptroller of St. Louis reports the bonded debt of that city to have been $5,500,000 on the 1st of March, 1860.

TROUBLE IN DODGE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.—We understand the old county officers of Dodge County refuse to surrender the books and papers to their successors, recently elected. It is said that large amounts of county warrants have been issued by the old officers for the construction of a bridge across the Elkhorn, without authority of law; and we are requested by a citizen of that county, to caution capitalists and others against purchasing any warrants issued by them, as it is thought the county will repudiate.—*Omaha (Neb.) Republican.*

—The Rock Island *Register* declares itself in favor of Senator Grimes' measure to remove the National Capital, and thinks that the "Island of Rock Island is about the place, it being nearly the geographical centre of the country, accessible alike by steamboat and railroad. The Island is plenty large enough for government purposes, and the three cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, could furnish fine sites for the residences of the Senators and Representatives in attendance."

CONNUBIAL FELICITY (?)—The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* of yesterday relates the following domestic scene: On Sunday, a certain couple who have become quite notorious for little quarrels like this, were about taking a ride, when the lord and master took umbrage at some action of his better half, and in order to show it, he made a lunge at her, attempting to catch her by her hair, but miscalculating the length of his arm, failed. In the meantime the lady had picked up a club, which she made use of in the most approved manner. She united her lord's beholders in a style which would do honor to a pugilist, she cracked him on the "smeller" and damaged him severely, after which she sprang into the carriage and drove off at a rapid pace.

OFF FOR THE PEAK.—Mr. J. E. Washburne started for Denver City yesterday, with his family, in company with G. W. Hull, Charley Griswold, and others. G. G. Norton and family intend going soon. Wm. Shaffer starts to-morrow probably, and goes by the Express.—*Freeport Journal.*

—The steam boiler in the distillery of J. H. McCall & Co., at Canton, Fulton county, exploded on Monday, and injured Mr. Wilcox, the engineer, very severely. The distillery was damaged to the amount of $2,500 to $3,000.

—The County Judges of Pulaski county, in this State, have determined to issue $50,000 County Bonds to aid in building the Illinois Southern Railroad through that county.

—From pretty extensive inquiries which we have made of the farmers in this vicinity, we think it safe in stating that the breadth of wheat, sown and to be sown, by them, this year, compared to what it has been in former years, is very small indeed. But little winter wheat was put in, and men who sowed 40, 50 and 60 acres, last spring, will confine themselves to a breadth sufficient to raise, only, enough for their own consumption. The reason given is that *wheat raising does not pay.*—*Geneseo (Ill.) Republican.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Ex-President Pierce's friends in New York are reported to still feel very confident that he will secure the nomination at Charleston after all the prominent candidates shall have been used up, as in 1852. He is to be kept in reserve. The only block to this game is the possible nomination of Douglas.

—The Virginia Senate has postponed indefinitely a bill to incorporate the town of Ceredo, the settlement of New England men started by the efforts of Eli Thayer. They prefer not to encourage emigration from the Free States since the John Brown affair.

—Mr. Garrison, of the *Liberator*, denounces Mr. Seward's recent speech as only little, if any better, than Mr. Webster's famous 7th of March speech. "Mr. Seward has gone backward and gone down, and he will drag many along with him. The speech has no pulsations of life, no throbbings of humanity; it is wholly destitute of moral feeling and purpose."

—The Providence *Journal* suggests to the Democratic press of Rhode Island that perhaps they can make some political capital out of the cattle disease. If the man who lost the first cow was a Republican a case can be made out without difficulty, and it would work up as handsomely as the cordwainer's strike.

—Parson Brownlow says, in a recent letter: "We cannot countenance Seward, because he is a scoundrel, and avows it. We cannot countenance Douglas, because he is a scoundrel and denies it."

—The Delegates at large from the State of North Carolina for the Charleston Convention are for Senator Hunter for the Presidency.

—The Douglas papers were exceedingly swift a few weeks ago to put before the country Greeley's letters from the Northwest, giving his opinion that Douglas will be the Charleston nominee. In the *Tribune* of Saturday, Mr. Greeley says it "now seems probable" that "the federal office holders and more insane proslavery fanatics" will "overslaugh Douglas at Charleston."

—A dreadful discovery has been made. A secret circular of the Republican party has come to light, containing the following treasonable, incendiary and atrocious sentiments:

"The Republican party must rely upon the voluntary contributions of its friends, and it is therefore recommended that each club or person, as may be convenient, send a contribution to purchase documents."

—The Washington *Constitution* calls for an explanation of the following "mysterious allegation," which it cuts from the Boston *Advertiser*:

"It is generally understood that Mr. Seward could if he chose, disclose incidents of the anti-Lecompton struggle which would settle Mr. Douglas's prospects forever, and the freedom with which the latter ventured upon a style of comment certainly not called for or provoked by Mr. Seward's remarks, is ascribed by some to the Illinois Senator's confidence in Mr. Seward's self-control and forbearance."

—Mr. James Pickney Hamilton, the blackmail editor of the *Southern Confederacy*, is on a visit to New York. He reports an overwhelming enthusiasm for the South, in commercial matters in that city. He says:

Every firm is clamorous for Southern trade. The mush-room Northwest is ignored—puritanical New England is scouted—and there is no section—or clime like the "*sunny South*"—the land of cotton bales and the enslaved Africans.

He also informs Southern politicians:

Mr. Stephens, if nominated at Charleston, will carry New York city by forty thousand majority. No man is half so popular here as Mr. Stephens, save and except John C. Breckinridge. Mr. Stephens should have precedence over Mr. Breckinridge, for the reason that he is, and would be, *par excellence*, the representative of the great cotton interests of the South.

—A great many letter writers are dwelling upon the fact that Senator Seward did not, after his late speech, indulge in a running debate with Davis and Douglas, and seem to think that he cannot trust himself to take the floor without elaborate preparation. The truth is that he was conscious of the fact that his speech was a fact which required no explanation. It was complete in itself, and he was indifferent to the assaults made upon it. The babble of Douglas upon that occasion was poor stuff, as the whole country knows, and Mr. Davis did not do any damage. Trumbull's answer to Douglas was ample. No candid man can read the speech of Douglas, sandwiched as it is, without admitting that the Little Giant has seldom if ever before managed to get himself into a condition so unprofitable. He generally appears well in a running fight, but this time he dropped in the wrong place.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PERSONAL.

—The Toronto (C. W.) *Leader*, in acknowledging the receipt of papers from Mr. Charlesworth, says:
"He was one hour late for the Hungarian." That hour saved his life!

—A divorce case of a peculiar character came before the Supreme Court for Norfolk county, Mass., on Monday. Some years since Rebecca K. Goldsmith was divorced from Benjamin Goldsmith for cruelty. After a short separation the parties were again united in marriage, but the second trial again proved unsatisfactory. Mrs. G. again applied for a divorce. The husband under certain conditions did not oppose the petition and the Court decreed a divorce.

—The death of Mr. Boker has revived the gossip relative to his daughter's marriage. It appears that the young lady made no unfortunate choice, so far as her individual happiness was concerned. John Dean is an affectionate and worthy husband. He retains his clerkship in the Custom House, has a comfortable home in Brooklyn, avoids notoriety, is steady, upright, and in every way a good citizen. Though it is remembered that old Boker "cut his daughter off with a shilling," she has probably gained in enjoyment what she lost in money.

WHO IS "COBB" BOYNTON?—The announcement that Mr. S. C. Boynton, clerk in the Stationary room of the House of Representatives, has absconded after having converted some hundreds of thousands of dollars of government scrip into cash at 80 cents on the dollar, naturally excites curiosity as to who such a remarkable financier is.

We are sorry to say that S. C. Boynton—called Cobb Boynton for short—originally hailed from Lorain County, but for many years past—at least through two Democratic Administrations, has been an apt scholar in the Washington school of operators.

"Cobb" Boynton for many years was in the Pension Office department. He was smart, fat and comical, and had a remarkable faculty for keeping in office through all the overturns of Administrations. Mr. Boynton could do his work in much less time than other clerks, and hence was most of the time seen on the street or in the hotels. He was a sort of street broker, that is, advanced money to needy contractors, and shaved government scrip.

It has been a matter of surprise for some time that he should be allowed to retain his position at Washington, but such has been the fact until just now, by some means he has come the confidence game over mail contractors, or whoever held Post Office scrip and robbed them of their money.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL SWINDLE.—Some week or ten days ago, a staid, respectable, middle-aged man, made his appearance in the city armed with letters of introduction to five of our most respectable business houses, purporting to be from Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, recommending the bearer as a man of means and worthy of credit. His report of himself was that he was a negro trader, and in the course of business at Montgomery, had taken a number of planters' drafts on their factors at Mobile, which had been accepted, and which he desired to get discounted. So cautiously and deeply had his plans been laid, that in each of the five firms to whom he had letters, there was a Director in some bank in the city. Plausible, however, as his tales were, he was refused by two banks—the Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of Savannah—his third effort, however, was more successful, as he induced the Directors of the State Bank to believe his statements, and got drafts to the extent of twenty-one thousand dollars discounted. He received the proceeds in State Bank notes and departed, since which time he has not been heard from. Suspicions were excited, and an investigation proved that all the papers were forged.—*Savannah Republican.*

The arrest of the man at Baltimore was telegraphed.

Banking and Exchange.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO,......ILLINOIS.
44 & 46 LASALLE STREET..
Banking Department
Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.
Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.
We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description a term the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any parts of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission stocks in Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficiency, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.
Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers, Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN......ALEX & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 13 Congress Street, Boston.
COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities.
The correspondence of Banks and Bankers solicited.
REFERENCES.—J. Amory Davis, Esq., Prest. Suffolk Bank; Calvin Stetson, Esq., Prest. Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., Prest. Exchange Bank; A. D. Hodges, Esq., Prest. Washington Bank.

BUDD & BALDWIN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
CLINTON, - - - Iowa.
Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.

A. C. OERTEL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
WISCONSIN.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier.........A. G. BUTLER, Prest.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM......JOHN G. AMBLER.

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Burlington, Iowa.
Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co. F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN......THOMAS HEDGE......GEO. C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA,
HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
M. V. HALL......B. F. HALL......F. A. HALL.

MAXWELL & DART,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 50 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE C
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT G. MARSHALL......STEPHEN DRURY.
Collections made and remitted at current rates.
REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros, Chicago, Ill.; Bookes, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
WEARE, CARPENTER & Co.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE......S. D. CARPENTER......E. D. STUBB
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Bonnes & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Reed, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York. Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents.
Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends.
Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET.
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLURE.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

IRON WORK!—IRON WORK!
The undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the name and firm of
J. D. DECREET & CO.,
Are now prepared to fill orders and make contracts for all kinds of
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK,
Including Building Fronts, Fencing, and all varieties of Cast and Wrought Iron Work.
We would call particular attention to
Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence,
Of which we are the proprietors, and which is unequalled in the beauty and variety of its design for Public and Private Purposes, Gardens, Cemetery Lots, &c., and which can be put up cheaper than any other Iron Fence.
Orders solicited for Anchors, Stirrups, Sash Weights, Railroad, Car and Bridge Castings.
Our Office for the present is at Nos. 2 and 4 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells streets.
Mr. S. B. WILLIAMS is duly authorized to act as Agent for our firm in any business pertaining to our line.
N. S. BOUTON,
J. D. DECREET.

J. D. DECREET & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.
PROPRIETORS OF
Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence,
AND JOHNSON'S PATENT
IRON ROLLING SHUTTER.
OFFICE, NOS. 2 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING,
Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago.
S. B. Williams, Agent.
N. S. BOUTON......J. D. DECREET.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

Stoves.

$25,000 To be CLOSED OUT AT
25 per Cent. Less than Cost.
Having purchased the stock of goods in the store heretofore occupied by THOMAS GEORGE,
201 LAKE STREET,
We will offer them for sale for the next 60 days, at 25 per cent. less than cost, consisting of
STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES,
REGISTERS,
COPPER WARE, BRASS WARE,
Stamped Ware, Plain Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japanned Ware.
All kinds of
House Furnishing Goods,
RAILROAD GOODS, &c.
This Stock consists of FIRST CLASS GOODS, and offers a rare opportunity to purchase at Wholesale or Retail.
ROBERTS, GREEN & CO.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
—AT—
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
71......LAKE STREET......71
Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
COOK STOVES of various patterns,
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.
BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal Burner
RADIATOR.
Plain, Planished & Japanned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General.
Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place
71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71
JAS. T. ALLEN......JAS. P. DALTON.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, at H. W. LANDRETH'S, No. 310 State street. Self-Regulator Stoves, Air-Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, at manufacturer's prices. Conquest Cooking Stove. Although the improvements in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacture, there are many who will look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. "The Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, new and important principles possessed by no other Stove. For sale by
H. W. LANDRETH, 310 State street.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ & AREND, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

Bags.

BAGS - BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE.
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago.
S. E. CLARK & CO., 125 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers'. Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—
274 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of by desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND RESIN.
Also—German and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by
GEO. H. WINCHESTER,
224 Kinzie street.

Sewing Machines.

THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINE.
Is the handsomest, as well as the simplest Machine ever sold; takes the Grover & Baker Stitch, and does all that any machine can do.
HOLBROOK & WADSWORTH,
166 Lake street.

EXAMINE THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINE,
AT 166 LAKE STREET.
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS BOX 189.
HOLBROOK & WADSWORTH,
General Agents.

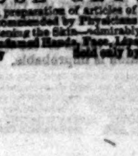
SEWING MACHINES.
$25 $35 AND $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9¾ inches under the arm, set flat in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, sew from two common spools, do the cheapest and finest work, & stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather and Embroider.
They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. The $25 Machine, (Young's Patent) is equal in capacity to the $100 machines. Turns back on hinges without unbanding runs with high speed and very still. Made in Chicago. The $35 one (Taggart & Parr's patent) is larger stronger, and is giving great satisfaction. The $40 Manufacturing and Family Machine combined (Taggart & Parr's patent) is very large and convenient for sewing large garments, Quilting, &c., &c., and as capable of doing the finest Swiss Muslins. Either of these are easily learned from the printed directions.
Samples, Circulars and Cut sent on receipt of stamp.
We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE, adjusted to all thicknesses of cloth, and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and felt, and CAN BE EASILY ATTACHED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE. Price $5.
LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.
AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 133 Lake street, or address N. CORNELL & CO., P. O. Box 3083 Chicago, Illinois.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood the Occulist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago Illinois. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Opthalmics and Aural surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and been unequalled by any specialist for his skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union, and given him a reputation as an eminent and skilful operator never before attained by any Specialist in the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required.

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
79......SOUTH CLARK STREET......79
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

ROSEHILL CEMETARY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Cemetery Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 85 Clark street.


FAIRBANK'S
PATENT
SCALES,
BY
Fairbank's & Greenleaf,
35 Lake-st., Chicago.

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—admirably adapted for curing Chapped or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases.
Sold only by FENTON & CO.

Commission Merchants.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
REFERENCES—First & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jacob Parker, Esq., Cutter & Hine, Buffalo.

PARKER & RAYMOND,
(SUCCESSORS TO SAWYER, PARKER & CO.,)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
R. S. PARKER......E. D. RAYMOND.

HOME & HEERMANS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Steamboat Agents.
ATCHISON......KANSAS TERRITORY.
JOHN McHOME,
Late of Pries, Home & Co., Brunswick, Missouri.
D. M. HEERMANS, Late of Kansas City, Missouri.
REFERENCES:
Abell & Stringfellow, Atchison; J. S. Chick & Co., Kansas City; Northrop & Co., Bankers, Kansas City; Charles E. Kearney, Westport, Mo.; Wm. L. Ewing & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Kwine Briggs & Co., Chicago.

LOW BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
215......South Water Street......215

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 217 South Water street, Chicago.
C. B. SPAFFORD......D. STEWART......F. W. ELLIS.

FREDERICK DICKINSON & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
214 South Water Street, Chicago.
Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce.
ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182......SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO......182
THOS. S. PHILLIPS...WM. H. PHILLIPS...A. D. VAN WAGENEN.
REFERENCES:
Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg, Ill.; C. Runkle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; M. S. Henry & Co., Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Remsey, Brother & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; Gaerty & Gale, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; R. S. Kene, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York.

BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce. Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

TUCKER, RANDOLPH & CARTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis' Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 197 Kinzie Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER......D. F. BAXTER.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
212 South Water street,
Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property.
A. S. CHADBOURNE......C. F. WETHERBEE.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.
Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY.
Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East.
SAML. SHACKFORD......GEO. M. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts.
CHICAGO.
Dealers in every description of Country Produce,
ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY.
REFER TO
George Smith & Co., Chicago; Murray & Armour, Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; James Mitchell & Co., Freeport.

LELAND & MIXER,
Packers & Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC.
Particular attention paid to Curing Hams for family use.
Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street,
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND......C. H. S. MIXER.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Post Office Box 2959.

A. N. KING,
(LATE OF CLOUGH & KING,)
DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS.
163 Kinzie Street, Chicago.
One door East of the Old Stand.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS......W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 2 Aikens' Building.
ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York.

HERVEY, BARKER & CO,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash advance on Property in Store.
C. W. HERVEY......J. S. BARKER......F. CONNER.

GILBERT A. COLBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building.
Liberal advances made on consignment for shipping East.

NORTON, WALTER & ROGERS
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 16 River Street, Chicago.
Advances made on Flour, Pork, Highwines, and other Produce. Storage in Fire Proof Stores, with Cellars for Pork, Lard, &c.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER......C. E. CULVER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and Sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE......WM. H. RICE......A. L. UNDERWOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE
Cash Advances on Grain.
For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission.
UNDERWOOD & CO.,
152 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.
Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.
REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moores, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co. New York; Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Dole, Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
New York.
UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO,
Agents for the Northwest.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR.

LEES & WALLER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 70 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
WALLER & CO.,
No. 17 WELLS STREET, (OVER GEO. SMITH'S BANK,) CHICAGO.
Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York.
JAS. B. WALLER, Chicago.
JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE......E. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commissions.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,)
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
ALBERT E. NEELY...E. F. LAWRENCE...W. T. WISEMAN
Personal attention given to sales of
Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally.
Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c.
236, 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MURRY NELSON,
Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,
No. 214 South Water street.
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

E. W. DENSMORE,
HAVING REMOVED
to his new location, will continue in the
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL
AND FEED BUSINESS
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of Wells.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at shortest notice by
J. W. DOANE & CO.,
No. 72 Dearborn street.

Wholesale Houses.

THOS. S. DICKERSON,
IMPORTER OF
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,
WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,
TINNER'S STOCK
And Metals Generally.
BURCH'S IRON BUILDING,
45....Wabash Avenue....45
CHICAGO.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,
And Dealers in
Wooden Ware, Dried Fruits & Fish.
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.

1860. HATS, 1860.
Caps and Straw Goods,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 56 Lake Street,
Offer for sale a large stock in this line, to which the attention of a cash and prompt paying trade is invited. Receiving our goods
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
We are able to sell them as low as can be bought in any other market.
E. R. KELLOGG......GEO. D. SLADE.

1860 REMOVAL 1860
H. W. Hunt & Co.,
Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(BURCH'S BLOCK,)
We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
We are also opening our stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Ducks, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c.,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
H. W. HUNT & CO.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
[Successors to John H. Weber & Co.]
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
25......Lake Street, Chicago......25
Are receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which, for extent and variety, will be equal, if not superior to any in the West, and will be offered on favorable terms to Cash and Prompt Time Purchasers.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT......OLIVER S. BUTLER.

COPPER TOE—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent Right for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights in and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. Also a full assortment of the Philadelphia, and the celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which were prepared to offer for CASH or prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street.
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN...W. C. D. GRANNIS...N. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
200 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
250 do New York do do
75 bags Old Government Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
200 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do James Oakley's do do
200 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
150 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tes Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do
125 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
150 boxes Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
90 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
275 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 bales do Twine,
125 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
150 do Dairy Salt,
100 boxes Pipes,
For sale very low
M. D. GILMAN & CO.,
153 South Water Street.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860.—Larkin S. Hodge and Warren Gilmore vs. Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John B. Palmer, deceased.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the second day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860.—Larkin S. Hodge and Warren Gilmore vs. Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John B. Palmer, deceased.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the second day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required.
Now, unless you the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John B. Palmer, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of May next, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made by Ferdinand E. Peebles and Joseph Parham, in the payment of a portion of certain monies specified in two certain mortgages executed by them on the sixth day of June, A. D. 1857, one of said mortgages to the undersigned in his capacity as mortgagee, under which the south-west quarter, south of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, of section No. four, in township No. thirty-three 33, north of range No. seven (7), east of the third principal meridian, situated in Grundy county, Illinois, which mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's office of said county in Book 20, two page five hundred and nine. And the other of said mortgages, mortgaging to the undersigned, in like capacity, the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34), north of range seven (7), east of the third principal meridian, in the county and State aforesaid, and which latter mortgage was recorded in said office in Book No. Two page five hundred and twelve.
Now, therefore, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county and Special Commissioner, for the purposes therein and thereby in me vested, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1860, the premises in the forenoon of said day, said parcels or tracts, or so much and such portions thereof as may be necessary to make a balance of monies secured by the said mortgages respectively, with the costs and expenses of said sale. The lands in each mortgage are liable only for the monies thereby secured, and not for the monies secured by the other mortgage.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook county, and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, March 2, 1860.

WHEREAS, JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Jr., and Elizabeth B., his wife, did on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1858, make, execute and deliver to me a certain trust deed, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, of the following described premises situated in the City of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, viz:—The east half (E½) of lot three, (3) in block twenty-three (23) in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, which said trust deed is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Cook county, in book one hundred and fifty-nine (159) of deeds, on page six hundred and seventy-one, (671) and which said trust deed was made, executed and delivered to me as aforesaid, to secure the payment, according to their tenor and effect, of two certain bonds both of even date with said trust deed, and numbered from No. 1 to No. 2 inclusive, made, executed and delivered by the said John Woodbridge, Jr., and one Ebenezer N. Williams, jointly, each for the principal sum of two thousand dollars, and each conditioned for the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., payable semi-annually, on the 27th day of June and the 27th day of December, A. D. 1859, to one Theodore H. Hart, his executors, administrators or assigns, at the Park Bank in the city of New York; and default having been made in the payment of the sums of money mentioned in the conditions of said bonds, both of principal and interest, according to the tenor and effect thereof, and the same being now overdue. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale given me in said trust deed, I shall sell the above described property, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John Woodbridge, Jr., and wife, their heirs and assigns, therein, at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, on the first day of March, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof good and sufficient title to the said premises, and apply the proceeds of said sale to the payment of the principal and interest then due on the bonds above mentioned, and for other purposes mentioned in said trust deed.—January 31, 1860.
PAUL CORNELL, Trustee.
CORNELL & JAMESON, Att'ys.
The sale of the above described premises adjourned to the 2d day of April, at the same hour and place.
PAUL CORNELL, Trustee.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of May next, the following lots and description of property, being part of said estate, to-wit:
LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Sub Lot 1 of Lots 3, 4, 5 & 6, Block 47 School Sec. 20x170 ft.
" 2 " " " " 20x170 ft.
" 4 " " " " 20x1? ft.
" 5 " " " " 20x1? ft.
" 9 " " 44 Orig'l town. 80x150 ft.
Lot 10 " " " " 70 Sch'l Sec. 20x170 ft.
" 2 " " " 40 Carp'rs add. 28x150 ft.
Lot 12, block 45, School Sec., subject to redemption for $3,400 in 1860.
LOTS IN PERU, ILL.
Lots 1 and 2, in block 16. (The C. & R. I. Railroad has the right of way.)
LAND IN WINNEBAGO CO., ILL.
N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 20, Town 43, Range 2...40 acres.
LANDS IN TOWN & COUNTY OF OTTAWA, MICH.
All of section 4, Town 7, Range 15......640 Acres.
Also—Propeller I. Barber, (if not sold previously by private sale,) built in Cleveland, O., in 1854. Length 120 ft. 36-100 feet; Measurement 163 45-95 tons.
TERMS—One half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and with satisfactory security.
S. LIND and S. SLATER,
Executors.

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT,
Manufactured and Sold by the
Chicago Paint Company,
OFFICE:
97 Washington Street.
It is the cheapest paint in the world.
It dries so quick that the desired number of coats may be given in a few hours.
It is perfectly healthy and free from all disagreeable odor.
It is very durable, and may be polished as smooth as the finest marble.
It will not peel off and cannot be blistered by heat.
It is beautifully white, and will not turn yellow from being in darkness.
ONE POUND will go as far as TWO pounds of lead paint, and costs but ONE HALF the money.
For ceiling walls and fresco painting, no other can at all compare with it.
It is ready for use as it comes from the keg, and needs no mixing or grinding.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
NEW YORK, May 24, 1858.
This may certify that I had submitted to me, for my use and examination, the "Union Chemical Paint," which I have used and tested in all the various ways known to the trade—many that are not ordinarily used—and I find it, in every respect, all that it is represented to be, and a much better article of paint than I had ever before seen made. I have had over twenty years experience both in Painting and Chemistry, and am prepared to say that for the satisfaction of the public, that nothing can, in my opinion, be made to equal it.
CHARLES A. HART.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.
For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer.
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas.
Sole Agents for the United States,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York.
and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

FOUR THOUSAND SKIRTS
PER DAY!
Requiring Four Separate Factories,
AND THE LABOR OF ONE THOUSAND HANDS
Are required by the demand for
THOMSON'S SKIRTS.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—
Hard Bread and Crackers.
The subscribers would call the attention of parties emigrating to Pike's Peak to their
Superior Facilities
for supplying them with Hard Bread and Crackers, manufactured of the best material, packed in any package desired and will be sold at very low figures.
O. KENDALL, SONS & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington sts.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st.
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting Apparatus generally. Telescopic Rifle Sights made to order. Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.
Sole agent for Hazard's Powder.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 186 Lake st.
GEO. T. ABBEY.

GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Traveling Bags, Fancy Head Dresses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bracelets, Necklaces, Fans, Purses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bags, Wallets, Lubin's Extracts.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Toilet Powders, Pomades.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Hair Oils, Liquid Rouges, Toilet Soaps.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Work Boxes, Card Receivers.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shell Combs, Bridal Fans, Stereoscopes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shawl Pins, Tea Bells, Pearl Beads.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Jet Goods, Chess Men, Dressing Combs.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Cigar Cases, Fancy Hair Pins, Brooches.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Card Tablets, Port Monnaies, Pocket Combs.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for German Cologne, Cocoaine, Puff Boxes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Garters, Writing Desks, Needle Cases, &c.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 15.

The market for eastern exchange continues firm, and the banks are generally selling at 2½ per cent. prem. Some few bills have been sold on the street at 2 per cent; but 2½ is the ruling rate. Money continues plenty and merchants and produce dealers have all the accommodations required.

EXCHANGE AT ST. LOUIS.—The *Mo. Democrat* of yesterday says:

The sight exchange market was active to-day. There is a scarcity both on the East and South, and some institutions are not drawing, and find it difficult to make, both on the East and South. Some sold over the counter at 1½ on the East, though the general rate to customers is 1½. On the south, 1 prem., is the prevailing rate, owing to the scarcity of bankable funds. For the same reason, also, few are assorting country branch notes.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.—The St. Louis *Democrat* in an article headed "Is Money Plenty?" says:

To-day numerous bills were bought—one institution purchased about $20,000—mostly of four months' bills on the East, a few on the South, at 3½ per cent. off. Some of these bills were predicated on produce shipments, some on nothing but the drawers' standing, and may have to be paid by other bills four months hence. Does this look like an easy money market? 90 days bills are bought at 2½@2½ off; 60 day, 1½@1½ off; and 30 day are seldom drawn, but would go at ½@1 per cent. off, most of the bills being 90 days, or four months.

EXCHANGE AT CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

There was a good demand for Eastern Exchange to-day, with a supply about equal thereto, and rates were steady and firm at 37@40 prem. buying, and ½ prem. selling. New Orleans sight was heavy at ½ dis. buying at ½ prem. selling. New Orleans bills were in only moderate supply at 2 dis. for 60 day and 1 dis. for 30 day. Some parties are again operating in St. Louis. We heard of purchases there to day of $15,000 at equal to 2½ dis for 60 day, which is ½ better than can be done in this market. Gold is dull there being no inquiry except for shipment, and for this purpose it is only 30 prem. We quote

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York sight	37@40 prem.	½@¾ prem.
Boston	35@37	½@¾
Philadelphia	35@37	½@¾
Baltimore	35@37	½@¾
New Orleans	½dl @par.	½@¾
American Gold	3½ prem.	4@50 prem.

Western uncurrent money is without change. Missouri, 1½ dis.; Illinois and Wisconsin, 2 dis. The two latter have a declining tendency, and some of the dealers are not disposed to buy at better than 2½ dis. owing to the continued scarcity of Eastern Exchange at Chicago, where it is very scarce at 2 prem.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
Canal			41630				
G. & C. U. R. R.	317	8764	368	1406	42	1553	3120
C. & R. I. R. R.		700	6300	1000			9904
Ill. Central		2150	6110				4224
B. & Quincy R. R.		1857	14582	702			21641
Northwest'n R. R.	633	4777		1173	750	97	440
C. A & St. L. R.R.			56.0				
Total	950	17258	74880	4281	792	1650	38401

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides No.	High-wines brls.	Cut-M's. lbs.	Lard. lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.		60	25	2200	46		
C. & R. I. R. R.	5				53		
I. C. R. R.	2	60	19	3314			
C. B. & Q. R. R.	26		88	11189			
C. & N. W. R. R.	2			471			
C. A & St. L. R.R.							
Total	35	120	135	22235	99		

There was a very limited demand for Flour to-day, and the market was dull and somewhat easier. Sales being made at $5.05@5.12½ for good to choice Spring extras. The wheat market was again dull, and under heavy receipts, a further decline of 2c was experienced—sales of old receipts No. 2 Spring being made at 96c in store, closing with a good demand at that figure. The receipts of Corn were heavy—amounting to 74,880 bushels—and a decline of 1c took place; closing however rather firmer, on account of an increase in the number of buyers at the decline. About 15,000 bushels changed hands, at 42@43c for old receipts No. 1 in store; 43@43½c for new receipts No. 1; 41c for new receipts No. 2; and 40c for new receipts Rejected. There was no River Corn sold, buyers and sellers being 1c apart—the former offering 45c afloat, and the latter asking 46c. Oats were 1c lower, and more active, sales of No. 1 being made at 31c for old receipts, and 32c for new receipts in store. Lots on track were sold at 34c for No. 1, and 35@35½c for choice seed. Rye was also considerably easier and more active—sales being made at 82½c for No. 1 in store, and 82½@84c on track. Barley, was 2c lower, at which there were more buyers, and sales at 60c for No. 1 in store; 60@62½c for No. 1 on track; and 58c for No. 2 delivered. Timothy seed was firm and in good demand at $2.80@2.90. Clover more active and 15@20c lower, a round lot of fair being sold at $4.05. Hungarian Grass quiet, with limited sales at 85c. There was a better demand for Mess Pork to-day, and we have to report a sale of 1,000 bbls Milwaukee packed at $17.00, for shipment to New York. Lard quiet. A lot of 500 kegs prime leaf were sold to-day at 11c. Tallow inactive. Hides steady. Highwines dull.

BATAVIA MILLS.—Messrs. McKee & Moss, the proprietors of Batavia Mills, having refitted their mills with new apparatus, will hereafter manufacture a much superior article of flour to that which has hitherto borne their brand. The new brand is, "Batavia Mills XXX," and classes with the choice brands on 'Change.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.—As the season advances, the prospect for the coming wheat crop looks more gloomy. Many fields are entirely ruined, and others will not yield more than half a crop. From conversations with our farmers we learn that the wheat which was put in late will be an almost entire failure. This applies to the immediate vicinity of Mascoutah. We hear that further north the prospect is much better.—*Mascoutah (Ill.) News Letter*, 8th.

The Holt County (Mo.) *News*, of the 9th, says:

Accounts from different parts of the country are no ways disparaging. The wheat crop will undoubtedly be good.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The Plattsburgh *Republican* anticipates an early opening of navigation on Lake Champlain, the ice having already nearly disappeared between Port Kent and Burlington, and it is not considered very safe for teams between Plattsburgh and Grand Isle.

HIGH WATER ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The damming of the ice in the St. Lawrence river, below Cornwall, has produced the greatest rise of water above that point ever known. It rose some 15 or 20 feet above its summer mark.

HIGH 'CHANGE IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. *Courier and Inquirer* of Tuesday, says:

High Change was held to-day under the new management referred to this morning, at 11½ o'clock, and it was every way encouraging to see the prompt return to the large attendance of former days. The whole of the provision trade, and a considerable number of the grain and flour factors were in attendance, and the hope is indulged that the majority of the latter, finding sufficient accommodation for their samples in the Rotunda, and the hour and general concurrence in High 'Change especially convenient, will soon come into the present arrangement. The Share interest in the Corn Exchange Company, of course, is not without its influence to keep the trade on the corner of South and Broad streets, but as their accommodations in that quarter are confessedly inadequate, and the whole share capital should be fully reimbursed to the stockholders (who, after all, are quite limited in number) by the sale of the property, it is on every way desirable that the merchants and factors of every trade should once more be united in the great Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange.

TORONTO—March 14.—The market for wheat was animated yesterday, and the upward tendency of the past eight or ten days was continued. The receipts were pretty liberal, amounting to nearly 2,000 bushels. The prices paid for good and prime samples were $1.40@1.47, which were paid freely, and in a few cases $1.47@1.50—the latter in one instance only. The low grades sold at $1.35@1.40. The average price for the day was about $1.43 per bushel. Competition was pretty keen, yet loads did not move off so rapidly, farmers holding out for the even $1.50, and reluctantly accepting any lower figure. Spring wheat was in good request at $1.04@1.10—the latter being an extreme rate. Barley and rye quiet and unchanged. Oats continue less plentiful, and are firm at 35@36c. Peas steady at 60@62c per bushel. Flour held firmly at $4.75@5 for superfine; $5.25@5.50 for fancy; $5.50@5.60 for extra, and $6@6.50 for double extra.

ALBANY—March 13.—Grain—There is a good demand for wheat, but the firmness of holders checks sales; 500 bu white Canadian, to go East, at $1.60, and 450 do red State p. t. Rye in the street, 83@84c. Corn in car-lots at the Central depot, 80c for yellow round, and some 1200 bu do p. t.; in the street, 80@81c. Oats in the street, 40@42c; a car-load at Central depot at 43c for State. Nothing reported in Barley. Whisky—We hear of no sales to-day; the price of the 75 bbls sold yesterday was fixed at 23½c. Seed—Dull at 8@8½c; the outside figure for small parcels from store. Timothy $3.25@3.50.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12—P. M.—Flour dull, without any change in prices; small sales Superfine at $6.25@6.50. A fair demand for Bacon, but prices are lower, closing at 8c for shoulders, and 10c for sides. Whisky has declined to 20@20½c for Rectified, and 21c for Raw, with a moderate demand. The higher grades of Sugar have further advanced, with a good demand, closing at 7½@7½c for fully fair. Coffee buoyant, and more buyers than sellers at 12½@13½c. Mess Pork dull and without change; $18.25@18.50 are the rates paid for new. Lard dull, without change. Molasses is dull at 34@35c, and the demand limited. Sight Exchange on New York ¼@½c premium. Flour is shipping to Boston at 50c, and New York at 55c; Pork and Beef to New York at 70c, and to Boston at 65c.

LOUISVILLE PROVISION MARKET—March 13.—The provision market has had a very depressing effect on the market, and the sales have been confined with one or two exceptions to small orders for consumption. Holders, in the absence of all speculative feeling, exhibit however considerable firmness in their asking rates. About 500 brls mess pork have been taken in various lots to fill orders, at $17.75. There were besides sales of 350 brls in two lots (500 and 350) on private terms, understood to be something below the above price. In bulk meats the only sale was 1,000 shoulders at 6½c. Of bacon about 400 pkgs have been taken from dealers to fill orders at our former range of prices—say 7½c for shoulders, 9½c for ribbed sides, 10½c for plain Hams, 11c for canvassed hams and clear sides, and 11½c for sugar cured hams, all packed. Two small lots, 25 casks of shoulders and 32 casks of ribbed sides sold at 7½c and 9½c, and round lots from first hands could probably have been purchased a fraction under those figures. Lard has been dull, small orders have been filled at 10½c for brl and tierce, and 11½c for keg, but in the early part of the week 50 tierces sold from first hands at 10½c. The receipts of meat from the country have been again moderate, and dealers paid 7c for shoulders, 9c for Hams, 10@10½c for clear sides, and 10c for prime brl and 10½c for prime keg lard. These are the cash rates.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF OSWEGO IN 1859.—The Oswego *Times* publishes a review of the last year's trade, from which we extract the following:

The amount of Flour manufactured at Oswego the past year was 457,842 bbls. In addition to this, 175,256 bbls were manufactured up the river, within 12 miles of the city, making the total 633,098 bbls. The receipts of Flour from the Upper Lakes were as follows:

From Toledo	bbls. 1,489
" Cleveland	4,852
" Detroit	5,699
" Milwaukee	9,806
" Chicago	7,431
	28,921
From other ports	36,030
Total receipts by Lake	64,951

In consequence of the scarcity of breadstuffs in Canada, there was an unusually good demand for our poorer grades of flour till after harvest, to supply the wants of the Lower Provinces, and up to about the middle of October, our shipments down the St. Lawrence exceeded those by canal. This was a peculiar feature in our flour trade never before known. Of Wheat, the following amounts were received from American Lake ports:

From Toledo	bu 341,098
" Cleveland	5,0 0
" Detroit	5,870
" Milwaukee	1,412,368
" Chicago	2,224,030
" Lake Shore ports, N. Y.	280
	4,419,908
From Canadian ports	454 685
Total receipts	4,874,093

Compared with the receipts of 1858, the above shows a falling of 1,964,286 bu from the States, and an increase of 243,648 bu from Canada.

The receipts of Corn at Oswego, by Lake, for the year 1859, have been as follows:

	Bushels.
From Chicago	7,7,459
" Milwaukee	19 855
" Detroit	14 024
" Toledo	22 800
" Cleveland	6,100
" Lake Shore ports in New York	4,378
Total from all sources	804,646

Compared with the previous year, the above exhibits a decrease of 2,108,572 bu, while Buffalo and other lower lake ports show a corresponding falling off in receipts.

The Salt Trade of Oswego is one of the most important branches of its commerce. The receipts of Salt at Buffalo and Oswego for the past three years, are stated to be as follows:

	Buffalo.	Oswego.
1857	lbs 53,2,8,989	142,967,755
1858	76,931,165	213,709 816
1859	112 621,028	130,292,804

The shipments of Salt from Oswego to a few principal Western ports, during the past year were:

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Chicago		244 833
Milwaukee		74,565
Detroit		43,637
Toledo	17,100	102,720
Sandusky	7,3.0	24,283
Cleveland	11,9:0	63 891

The total shipments for the year were 101,795 sacks, and 685,643 bbls.

PITTSBURGH, March 13.—There are 9½ feet in the channel by pier mark, and stationary. We have little to note in reference to profits. Everything is quiet and dull. Flour—sales of 1,117 bbls., principally from store.

	Super.	Extra.	Ex. Fam.	Fancy.
100 bbls from store	5.87	6.25	6.50	
200 do do	5.80	6.00	6.40	
44 do do	5.81	6.12	6.50	
50 do do	5.80	6.20	6.50	
20 do do	5.75	6.00		
100 do do		6.12	6.50	
50 do do		6.45		
33 do do		6.25	6.50	
200 do do		6.25		
50 do do	5.75			
75 do do	5.70	6.60		

Grain—sales of 100 bus shelled Corn from store at 63c, cash—par funds; 760 do. on wharf at 60c; 275 bus at depot, ear, at 62c; 60 bus Rye at $1.10; 50 do. from store at 95c; 159 do. prime Oats at 48c, from store; 50 do. do. at 46c; 270 do. Corn at 60c; 340 do. Oats on wharf at 45c.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK IN MARION COUNTY, IOWA.—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, writing from Marion county, Iowa, says:

Having recently been through a great portion of this county, I have been able, from observation and from reports of farmers themselves, to give a pretty good statement of the amount of grain on hand, the looks of stock, and prospects of the farmers for the coming season.

Owing to one of the most favorable winters I ever saw in Iowa, (and having resided in Iowa for the last fourteen years, I can speak advisedly,) I never saw cattle and hogs look as well.

There is a vast amount of corn in this county. In fact, numbers of farmers have assured me that there is more corn and hay at present in the county, than there was in the fall of A. D. 1858.

As there is such a great quantity of corn, and as the price of corn is so very low, (as it cannot be sold for 15 cents per bushel,) I have no doubt but cattle and hogs will be very good next fall.

In fact, I believe that farmers will derive more benefit by feeding their corn to their stock, during the summer, than if they would sell it at even a liberal price.

The weather at present is very fine, and the appearances now indicate an early spring.

I have examined the fall wheat, and find it has not been winter killed. It is beginning to grow, and looks quite green; and the prospect is that it will be a good crop.

CINCINNATI—March 13.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The provision market was dull to-day, and prices of most articles were a shade easier. About 250 brls mess pork, country, sold at $16.50@17, and a round lot was offered at $17 delivered at Ripley, but not sold, the best bid being $17 delivered here. Best city brands are held at $17.37@17.50, but these figures are fully 25c above the market. Bacon was dull at 7½c for shoulders and 9½c for sides. Some scattering lots of the latter were picked up at 9½c. Nothing done in bulk meats; prices nominally 6½@6½c for shoulders, and 8½@8½c for sides. Lard is held at 10½@10½c for prime barrel, and 11c for keg. The former would sell at 10c. Holders, in view of the favorable advices from England, are pretty stiff in their views. Flour was quiet but steady at $5.60@5.65 for superfine. Whisky was in moderate request at 19c. There was a further advance of 3c in the price of wheat, making 6c for the week. The market closed firm at $1.35@1.38 for prime white, and $1.30@1.33 for prime red. Corn closed with a downward tendency. Oats firm at 48@49c. Sugar steady. Molasses dull. Coffee firm. The receipts and shipments of leading articles to-day were:

	Imports.	Exports
Barley, bu	660	
Corn, bu	2,316	650
Flour, brls	1,146	1,924
Hay, bles	291	87
Hogs, No	298	
Lard, brls	672	818
do kegs	463	
Malt, bu	371	
Oats, bu	1,679	524
Pork and Bacon hhds		127
" tcs		262
" brls	612	450
" bxs	6	60
" lbs	232 703	
Potatoes, brls	2,452	2,003
Sugar, hhds	440	83
Salt, brls		
Wheat, bu	407	
Whisky, brls	8.3	2,618

NEW YORK, March 13.—Receipts, 13,680 bbls flour; 1,490 bu wheat; 28,348 bu corn; 4,635 bu oats; 1,200 bu barley; 12 bu rye; 1,433 pkgs beef; 193 pkgs pork; 1,096 pks lard; 82 dressed hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—In wheat there isn't much doing for the want of stock and the high views of holders. Some 3,000 bu mostly prime southern red, have been sold at $1.50 afloat. White is held at $1.60@1.65, without sales to any extent. Penn. Rye is scarce and wanted at 83c. Corn is held with rather more firmness, and some 3,500 bu yellow sold at 73c in the cars, and 74c afloat, chiefly at the latter rate. Oats remain unchanged with sales of about 1,500 bu to note at 44½c in store. Barley and Barley Malt are steady with moderate sales.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, March 15.

FLOUR—Market dull and prices of common and medium descriptions rule in favor of the buyer. Sales 5,000 bbls at $5.25@5.35 for sup'r State; $5.40@5.55 for extra; $5.25@5.35 for super Western; $5.60@5.80 for com mon to medium extra do; $6@6.50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Trade brands dull and heavy. Canadian Flour unchanged; [illegible] for common to choice extra. Rye Flour steady. Small sales at $3.70@4.40. for common to choice super. Corn Meal unchanged; Sales 300 bbls Brandywine at $4.15. Buckwheat Flour plenty and dull at $1.25@1.37½ per cwt.

WHEAT—Dull and lower. Sales 250 bris at 23½@24c.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull, heavy and lower—no pressing desire to sell prime white and red, but nothing can be bought at previous price. Demand is quite limited. Sales 550 bu Milwaukee club at $1.26 in store. Rye without special change. Sales 3,200 bu prime. Barley less active, but prices are unchanged. Sales 6500 bu Canada East at 80c. Barley malt steady. Sales 2000 bu at 90c. Corn heavy—prices without important change. Sales 24,000 bu at 76@76c for white and 77@78c for inferior to prime yellow; Western mixed is nominal at 76c. Oats a little more active at 41½@43½c for Western and Canadian.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of turpentine is better demand and more active. Sales 750 bbls at 46@46½c; crude ditto is quiet at $3.56@3.56 for common. Rosin firm. Sales 300 bris at $1.60@1.67½. Tar firm and quiet.

OILS—[illegible] quiet at 73@75c for linseed; 55@60c for lard; $1.60@1.70 for sperm and 49@57c for whale.

PROVISIONS—Pork market more active. New mess heavy. [illegible] prime quiet and steady. Sales 4,500 bbls at $17.25@17.50 for old mess; $18@18.12 for new mess; $17 for thin mess; $14@14.25 for old prime; $14.25@14.50 for new prime; also 1000 bbls new mess for June at $18; and [illegible] old mess $17.25, and 500 bris new mess at $18. Beef steady and unchanged. Sales 400 bbls at $5.60@5.00 for country mess; $11.25@12.50 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $13 for State; $14.75@15 for Western. Prime mess beef steady. Sales 300 tierces Chicago at $19. Cut meats quiet and firm. [illegible] 9½@10¼c for shoulders; 9½@10 for hams. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sales 160 boxes Cumberland sided at 9½c. Lard quiet, firm. Sales 650 packages at 10½@11¼c. The latter price for choice. In butter a moderate business is doing at 9@14c for Ohio; 14@20c for State.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee continues very firm. Sales 2000 bags at 11½@12½c. Molasses quiet and firm. Sales 180 hhds Muscovado at 26c; 86 hhds Porto Rico at 38@40c; and 158 bris N. O. at 44@48c. Sugar is quiet and unchanged. Sales 500 hhds chiefly Cuba, at 7½@7½c.

STOCKS—Second Board—Stocks are rather better and closed steady. Chicago and Rock Island 63½; C. & R. I. 64½; Galena & Chi. 59½; Panama 132½; Harlem preferred 38½; Michigan S. & N. I. guar. 20¾; Reading 43¼; N. Y. C. 73½; Del. & Hud. 98; Pacific Mail 96; Hudson 1st 105½; Harlem 1st 7½; Harlem 1st 72; Erie 2d, extended 92.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 15.

FLOUR—Receipts, 950 bbls. Market quiet and lower. Sales were:—200 bb's good (round hoop) Spring extra at $5.12½ del; 200 bbls "South Mills" (round hoop) at $5.12½ del; 65 bbls "Cedar Rapids" (round hoop) do at $5.10 del; 100 bb's "Wisconsin" do at $5.10 del; 200 bb's "Batavia XXX" Spring extra (a new and improved brand) at $5.65.

WHEAT—Receipts, 17,258 bu. Declined 2c. Sales were:—2,000 bu old receipts No. 2 Spring for delivery on the 1st of April at 96c in store; 3,000 bu do for delivery next 30 days, seller's option, at 96c in store; 5,000 bu do for present delivery at 96c in store. Sales by sample on track were as follows: 100 bags choice Club at $1.11 del; 53 bags Club at $1.06 on track; 88 bags Fife and Club mixed at $1.09 on track; 300 bu No. 2 Spring at 99c on track; 1,400 bu good Spring at $1.00 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 74,880 bu. Declined 1c. Sales were:—1,000 bu old receipts No. 1 at 43c in store; 2,000 bu do at 42c in store; 3,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 7,000 bu new receipts No. 1 at 43c in store; 2,000 bu do at 43½c in store; 2,500 bu new receipts No. 2 at 41c in store; 300 bushels old receipts do at 40c in store; 3,000 bu new receipts Rejected at 40c in store; 150 bags No. 2 at 45c on track; 800 bu do at 43c del; 1,200 bu do at 43c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 4,281 bu. Dull and 1c lower. Sales were:—5,000 bu old receipts No. 1 at 31c in store; 1,200 bu new receipts do at 32c in store; 2,000 bu do at 34c on track; 500 bu Seed Oats at 35½c on track; 500 bu do at 35c in bags.

RYE—Receipts, 792 bu. Quiet. Sales were:—500 bu No. 1 at 82½c in store; 800 bu do at 82½c on track; 35 bags No. 1 at 84c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,630 bu. Dull and 2c lower. Sales were:—1,400 bu No. 1 at 60c in store; 130 bags do at 60c on track; 500 bu do in bags at 62½c on track; 36 bags No. 2 at 58c del; 400 bu Rejected at 50c del.

SEEDS—Receipts, 38,401 lbs. Timothy in good demand and firm. Sales were:—55 bags prime in lots at $2.90; 15 bags good at $2.85; 5 bags do at $2.80; 16 bags dirty at $2.70. Clover dull and lower. Sales were:—130 bu fair quality at $4.05; 20 bags prime at $4.35. Hungarian Grass dull. Sales were:—4 bags prime at 85c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 99 brls. Dull. Sales were:—60 brls city at 19½c.

ALCOHOL—15 brls at 41c.

MESS PORK—In better demand. 1,000 brls Mess Pork at $17.00, to be delivered at Milwaukee.

LARD—500 kegs prime Leaf at 11c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9½@10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 22,235 lbs. Market steady. Sales to day were at the following quotations:—Green, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 7½@7½c; Dry Flint, 13½@14½c. Grubby Hides sell at two-thirds the price of sound.

BUTTER—Firm and dull at 9@15c; Roll Butter, 10@12½c; Choice Dairy, 14@15c.

POTATOES—Receipts, 186 bu. Market dull. Sales were:—200 bu extra choice Neshannocks at 40c del; 125 bu good pinkeyes at 32½c del; mixed, dull at 25c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 9½@10c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.50@2.75 per doz; live turkeys, 6@8½c per lb.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons good middlings at $22.00 del; 10 tons shorts in bags at $14.25 del.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 10 cars Cattle, and 1 car Sheep. The market was extremely dull to-day and cattle suffered a decline of about ½c. The sales to-day were:

15 Cattle averaging	1211	lbs at	$3.50
8 "	1194	"	2.80
11 "	1391	"	3.35
14 "	1497	"	3.35
11 "	1315	"	2.85
12 "	1400	"	3.75

Foreign Markets.

PER CIRCASSIAN.] LIVERPOOL, March 30.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester report the market for goods and yarns quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm at 23s@28s, and holders demanding an advance. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady and holders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press sales. In some cases a slight advance had taken place. Pork quiet but firm; mid [illegible] 51@55s. Lard firm and in good demand—retails at 61s @61s6d. Tallow steady; butchers 60s@60s6d. Cheese—the quotations slightly higher.

PRODUCE—The brokers' circular reports ashes quiet at 29s 6d@30s for pots.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and Brazil slightly lower. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—There was no change in rates on the London market, but an increased demand. All securities unchanged. Consols closed on Friday 94⅝@94⅞ for money and account.

LONDON MARKET—Barings circular report Breadstuffs dull. Buckwheat firm.

IRON—Firm.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice firm and holders demanding an advance. Tea declined ½d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 37s.6d.

HAVRE MARKETS—In the Havre market Cotton closed with a declining tendency.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—Dull.
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet.
PROVISIONS—Steady but quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed 94⅝@95⅛.
Tea slow of sale. Prices unaltered.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Beltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipe, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	575	25 "	1,500
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
16 "	1100	40 "	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 1y

A CARD.—City Collector's Office, February 27th, 1860.

The undersigned, City Collector, would notify all delinquent Tax Payers, that the Tax Sale, which is to commence on Thursday, the 15th of March next, will be carried on and closed up without any delay whatever, and that no adjournment of that sale will take place for the mere purpose of extending the time of payment any longer. Parties whose Taxes and Assessments are in arrears are therefore requested to settle with the Collector immediately, and not to wait until the day of sale. On and after Thursday, the 15th of March, being the day of the commencement of the sale, all tenders made to the Collector must be made in the legal coin of the United States.

A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

fe28-b691-tm15'60.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse,

90 .... WASHINGTON STREET 90

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.

mh18'58 D. L. DODGE, Treasurer

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT!

SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFICE:

97 .... WASHINGTON STREET 97

mh14b799 3t

PERU (3d Vein) COAL—The only 2d vein Coal in the market. Screened and delivered to any part of the city for

$3.50 per Ton.

HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL'S Coal Yard, Cor. Market and Madison streets, Premises American Transportation Co.

mh14b798 2w

LAKE FOREST.—An adjourned Annual Meeting of the Lake Forest Association will be held on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock P.M., in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church. As Trustees are to be elected, and the subject of dividends acted upon, it is very important that every stockholder be present at this meeting.

D. J. LAKE, Secretary.

Chicago, March 12, 1860. mh15b793 td

SAFES.—The increasing demand and our large sales of the celebrated

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,

Warrant us in selling them at New York prices, which we shall do from this date. We are never undersold.

PRATT & WORCESTER,
197 South Water street.

mh15b795 1w

CONICAL VOLUTE STEEL CAR SPRINGS. We have a complete assortment on hand. As Buffer Springs they have preference over all others, and their use, both as Buffer and Bearing Springs, on so many roads throughout the country is evidence of their success and approbation. Every Spring warranted for one year.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

mh13b796 1w

Gratis! Gratis! Gratis!—An important Medical Work will be sent FREE to any address on receipt of twenty-four cents in postage stamps, by Dr. W. J. PARKER, Station E., Post Office, New York.

mh4-b743-2w

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,

OF SIDNEY KALISH,

193 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms. ja18-1y

THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS:

THE DOUBLE TRAIN,
THE PARISIAN BELLE,
THE GOSSAMER,
THE WOVEN.

See that our Name, and the Crown are stamped on every Skirt. [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook county, SS. Superior Court of Chicago, In Chancery. Emily A. Shrigley vs. James McGraw.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above cause on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot number six (6) of block number twenty-two (22) in the School Section Addition to Chicago. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated March 14th, 1860. mh15b800 td

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1860.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 M.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any and what legislation is necessary to carry more fully into effect certain treaty stipulations between the United States and China and Birmah and Siam.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the National Gallery and School of Art in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to consider whether the numerous Custom House oaths now administered under acts of Congress may not with propriety be abolished and simple declarations instituted therefor.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the Senate considered the bill amending existing laws relative to the compensation of the District Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts. The bills were discussed and passed.

The special order was taken up, being a joint resolution authorizing the enlargement and construction of a branch to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Wade presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the same object, which were read.

On motion of Mr. Bright, an amendment was adopted, providing that when the Canal shall be enlarged, and the branch constructed, and the cost for this improvement is paid for, no more tolls shall be collected than an amount sufficient to keep the Canal in repair, and pay for the necessary superintendence.

Mr. Toombs opposed the bill, saying that the Government owned all excepting five shares, which were held by directors, who controlled the work, doing just what they pleased. If they made money, very well; but if they got in debt, they would call on the Government to foot the bill.

Mr. Powell stated that the Government had received $24,000 more than it ever put in this work, and had purchased more than one thousand shares—not with money from the Federal Treasury, but from tolls collected from vessels passing through the Canal. All he asked was that they might be allowed to go on and use the revenue and credit of the Canal, so as to enlarge it sufficiently to accommodate the class of boats now navigating that river.

Mr. Wade said the tolls collected would be sufficient to make the proposed improvements and repairs. Not one dollar was asked from the Government.

Mr. Crittenden remarked that these directors had held the stock merely for the preservation of the work, and had managed it the best they could.

Mr. Davis thought for the government to hold stock in a canal was an invasion of the jurisdiction of a sovereign State. He admitted an enlargement was needed, but Kentucky ought to control the whole matter.

The bill was passed. Yeas 30, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. Mason the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution declaring the construction that shall be put upon the act making an appropriation for the satisfaction of the Virginia land warrants, approved August, 1852. Referred.

Mr. Harris of Md. introduced a bill for continuing and completing the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River and rendering the port of Baltimore accessible. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Maynard, a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the House to the clergymen of the District of Columbia, who, previous to the election of a Chaplain, attended and opened the daily sessions with prayer.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring it inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony in the case of Mr. Howard, contestant of the seat of Mr. Cooper from the First District of Michigan. Consideration was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Campbell reported a resolution, which was adopted, giving Mr. Howard leave to occupy a seat on the floor pending the discussion in this case, and permission to speak to the merits of the question.

The House then went into Committee on the report to amend the rules.

Mr. Washburn of Maine explained that the object of the amendment was more to arrest the practice under the rules than the rules themselves and facilitate the dispatch of business and remove well-founded complaints.

Several hours were consumed without coming to a conclusion on the subject, when the Committee arose and the Indian Apportionment bill was passed.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the Military Roadway bill, as returned by the Senate, with amendments, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, saying one of them was of great interest to Texas, and had already been considered by that committee, namely: Calling out mounted regiments.

Mr. Sherman desired the bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Stanton showed why it should be referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Reagan said the subject required urgent action in view of the existence of hostilities on the Texas frontier, and supported the view of his colleague, Mr. Hamilton.

Pending the question and the reference the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate Committee on the Post Office agreed, at their meeting this morning, unanimously, to recommend a new system of postal service between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It will authorize the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals for carrying the mail twice a week between St. Paul, Minnesota, on a line running between the 46th and 48th degrees of north latitude, and Olympia, Washington Territory, and Fort Vancouver, in twenty days; also, twice a week from St. Joseph, Mo., on a line between the 40th and 43d degrees of north latitude, to San Francisco, in twenty days; also, twice a week from St. Louis, by the present overland mail route, via Fort Camanche, to San Diego and San Francisco, in twenty days; also, from New Orleans to San Antonio, Texas, and thence to Fort Camanche, where it will connect with the present overland mail route to San Francisco, in twenty days. This will give that overland service four times a week between the Atlantic and Pacific States, through our own Territory. It contemplates, of course, the entire abrogation of the present mail service by steamers and the Isthmus.

The Navy Department received this morning advices from Cape Jervis, who is in command of the Savannah, off Vera Cruz, who states that our Consul and the Juarez Government had been notified that the Miramon Government was taking measures to blockade Vera Cruz. This is confirmatory of what has been heretofore stated. It is also stated that ships had been purchased and were leaving Havana, under the Spanish flag, but which, on reaching the vicinity of Vera Cruz, would hoist the Miramon flag.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President has recognized Robert Barth, of St. Louis, as Vice-Consul of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, for Missouri, and also Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Damstadt, for Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

Thomas B. Sykes, of Kansas, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Delaware Agency, and Robert J. Cowart, of Georgia, agent for the Cherokee Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has issued a letter in which he says almost every Indian reservation in Kansas has either been settled or trespassed upon by whites, in utter disregard of the law, which is imperative, and must be enforced. He would exceedingly regret a collision between citizens and United States troops, and hopes such great calamity will be avoided, but as at present advised, unless they obey the notice, the strong arm of the Government will be employed to enforce it, however formidable they may be in number.

John Ross, the Cherokee chief, is now here, with a view of selling to the Government about 800,000 acres of land in southern Kansas belonging to these Indians. This question is, however, anticipated, the Senate in the last session having intimated that no treaty involving the payment of money from the treasury, will receive the assent of that body. The large amount of land in Kansas and elsewhere, seems to justify this determination.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Superintendent Collins, dated "Santa Fe, Feb. 19th," in which he says that a detachment of troops, together with a party of Mexicans, hotly pursued a band of savages who had committed extensive robberies in the valley of the Rio Grande. A large number of cattle had been recaptured, and twenty-eight Indians were killed. On the other side two were killed and several seriously wounded. This is regarded as the most successful pursuit after Indians within the last ten years, and Mr. Collins thinks it will have the effect of checking them until a campaign is put on foot.

A prominent member of the National Democratic Executive Committee thus replies to an inquiry as to changing the place for holding the National Democratic Convention: "There is a good deal said seriously about it. Much pressure for it, and if continued, the Committee may be called together to consider it." From this fact, it is apparent that there is no determination yet on the subject, as has been stated.

The Telegraphic Convention is still in session in this city, and this evening had under consideration the proposed line to the Pacific. Each member present protested against the truth of the intimation of this morning's telegram in the *Herald* that any offer had been made for lobby aid to pass the Senate bill, and voted unanimously that neither money or stocks should be given or promised for any outside influence or assistance. Indeed the trouble is to get the several Lehigh Companies to secure the prompt construction of the line under the meagre encouragement offered by the bill before the Senate.

The Senate at an early hour this morning went into executive session at the instance of Mr. Mason, who stated that there was important business, requiring immediate action, and which might be disposed of in an hour. The subject proved to be the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty, and more than twice that length of time was consumed in discussion. The necessity for that ratification was warmly urged, while the opposition to it was equally ardent. The prominent objection to it was to the article permitting the landing of American troops to protect the transit.

The subject of fillibusters was attended to in the debate, and even remote encouragement to them sternly condemned. If, said a Senator, more adventurers should go thither to overturn the institutions of the country, our Government has nothing to do with the preservation of their scalps. That article was then stricken out and the treaty was then laid upon the table. It was resolved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings, but a motion was soon after made to reconsider the vote, and on this branch the subject was pending, when the Senate adjourned.

It is said that by the terms of the treaty, the time for its ratification is improbable.

Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 15.—The steamship Circassian, from Galway 3d inst., arrived here this forenoon. The Circassian's dates are three days later than those already received. The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

Lord John Russell has introduced in the House of Commons a reform bill. It extends the elective franchise to ten-pound occupancies in counties, and six pounds in burroughs. Fifteen of the smallest burroughs are to have one instead of two members, and the seats thus gained are to be distributed among the most populous counties; and the burroughs of Ireland and Scotland get two additional members each. A corresponding reduction is made in the franchise, but the present representation is not to be disturbed. Liberal journals are not satisfied with the measure. Further progress has been made in the *Budget*, and Mr. Gladstone's recommendations thus far have been carried.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has adopted the report of the Board of Directors, and agreed to raise £20,000 to make another attempt to resuscitate the cable, or recover as much of it as possible.

The steamer Nimrod had been wrecked on her passage from Liverpool to Cork. All on board, about 50, were drowned.

FRANCE.—The French Legislature opened on the 1st inst. The Emperor's speech promises every effort for the maintenance of peace; rejoices at the amicable relations with all the European Powers; for a speedy peace with Cochin China, and the just chastisement of the Chinese for their perfidy. The Emperor also hopes that the Italian affairs are approaching a settlement, and says that he has advised the King of Sardinia that Tuscany must not be annexed, but that the wishes of the other Italian provinces may be entertained, provided the rights of the Holy Sea are respected in principle. The safety of the French frontiers, he adds, require the annexation of Savoy, and he hopes that frank explanations of the question will cause the great powers to recognize the justice of the claim. He professes to be astonished at the legation of the Catholic world and points to his efforts in behalf of the Pope. The French army has been reduced to 150,000 men, and would be further reduced but for the Chinese war and the Italian occupation. He concludes by referring to the new free trade policies and practices, and predicting the most favorable results.

The speech produced a slight depression on the Paris Bourse.

The English journals protest against the annexation of Savoy.

It is reported that Prince Lucien Bonaparte will probably be proposed as King of Tuscany.

The London *Chronicle* reiterates the statement relative to the treaty of alliance between Austria and Russia, but says the treaty has since been modified. The *Journal de Strasburg* gives an official denial to the statement.

CENTRAL ITALY.—London dates of March 3d say, the votes of the people are to be taken for annexation to Sardinia, or a separate kingdom.

The Pope threatens Victor Emmanuel with excommunication.

The annexation of Savoy by France is condemned by the English Ministers.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—A treaty of peace is proposed. The demands of Spain are exorbitant.

In the London stock market the French Emperor's speech was not satisfactory, and prices closed at a decline of ⅛; Consols for money 94⅝@94⅞.

LONDON, March 5th.—ITALY.—The Pope is said to be ready to make concessions.

MOROCCO.—The Spanish papers are adverse to relinquishing the contest.

In the London stock market funds were weaker and consols closed on Saturday at 94⅝. In the discount market there was a very moderate demand in Railroad stock; Colonial was dull; Canada Great Western 12½@12½; Grand Trunk 34½@34½; Ill. Central bonos firm.

On the Paris Bourse rentes were inactive and closed at 57f. 90c.

The Circassian experienced head winds but moderate weather. No ice was met. She brings 300 passengers, and will sail to-night for New York.

From Pike's Peak and Utah.

ATCHISON, K. T., March 15.—The Central Overland Mail and Pike's Peak express arrived this morning, bringing dates from Salt Lake City to the 24th of February, and from Denver to the 7th inst. The express brings $3,000 in gold dust.

The day previous to the departure of the express from Denver, a duel was fought between Mr. Bliss, the provisional Governor, and Dr. Stone, a member of the Legislature. Mr. Stone was shot through the hips and was supposed to be mortally wounded. The difficulty grew out of offensive remarks made by Gov. Bliss at the dinner table.

The rush to the diggings had commenced and mining prospects were never so bright as at present.

A corporal of Renos battery was found dead at Camp Floyd on the 12th of February. A woman and her husband have been charged with the murder, and arrested.

LEAVENWORTH, March 13.—The Denver Express of the 7th arrived to-day, bringing $2,500 in dust and two passengers.

From the Rocky Mountain *News* of March 9th, we clip the following: We have been shown a nugget from Nevada gulch weighing over 100 pennyweights, two-thirds gold.

A heavy gale occurred on Friday; the 2d, doing some damage in the city, otherwise the weather had been warm and pleasant.

W. Watkins, alias Pennsylvania, who was severely wounded by Sheriff Kahler in an affray some weeks since, was hung on the 29th, by a band of Regulators. Watkins had made threats against our men at Mountain City, and was considered a dangerous person.

Capt. Gregory arrived on the 4th with a company of 18 men, via. the Platte route, in 42 days from St. Joseph.

The Platte was being substantially bridged at Henderson's ranche, fifteen miles below Denver City.

The express coaches now run from the mouth of Beaver Creek to Denver City direct, saving fifty miles in distance.

An express line had been started between Denver and Mountain City, from the Tarryall diggings, on the South Fork.

We learn that about 75 men were at work with varying success. Snow in the Fork was about two feet deep and melting rapidly.

Some new and rich discoveries were reported in the neighborhood of the Blue River, yielding 75 cents to the pan.

The duel between Messrs. Bliss and Stone was fought with double-barreled shot guns, loaded with ounce balls, distance 30 paces. Stone was shot in the groin, and at the departure of the coach was said to be dying.

Later from California.

[By Overland Mail.]

MELOY'S STATION, March 15.—The Overland Mail coach, with regular San Francisco dates to Feb. 24th, arrived at this Station at half-past eight o'clock this evening.

Subscriptions have been liberal in San Francisco for the relief of the destitute widow of Ormand Chase, whose murder at Tepic, by the Mexicans, was alluded to in the President's last annual Message.

Over $600 were donated to the Washington Monument Fund in San Francisco on the 22d, principally in small sums dropped in the box placed for that purpose at the Post Office.

At the Democratic Primary Election, San Francisco 21st, Latham, Gwin, and Weller Delegates were elected to the State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento on the 22d, 230 members being present. Leland Sanford, F. P. Tracy, D. W. Cheeseman and A. A. Sargent were chosen delegates to the Chicago Convention. No resolutions were passed, but a majority of the delegates are understood to be for Seward.

Tuloumne and Shasta counties during the present week have elected anti-Gwin delegates to the Democratic Democratic State Convention. Indications grow stronger the delegates to the Charleston Convention will all be friends of Senator Latham.

A fire occurred at Marysville on the 24th inst. on D street between 3d and 4th, destroying $5,000 worth of wooden buildings.

A vein of silver ore has been discovered in Tuolumne County, on the Stanislaus River, from which some good specimens are exhibited. Glaring accounts continue from the new quicksilver mines of Sonora and Napa Counties, accompanied with occasional reports of silver and copper. The people are very much excited in those counties, and all the mountains, hills and gulches are being thoroughly searched.

A bill has been introduced to build a State Capitol at Sacramento, to cost not over $90,000.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—We are in receipt of Vera Cruz advices to the 3d inst. Miramon with 5,000 men was before the city. The Liberals had dismantled and abandoned the city of Alvarado and blockaded the port.

A conspiracy in favor of Miramon had been discovered and defeated, which it was thought would probably cause Miramon to abandon the siege.

Carvajal, with 2,000 men, had succeeded in cutting off 1,000 of Miramon's troops.

Miramon's communication with the Capitol was entirely cut off.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—There was a sad accident on the Northern Central Railroad this morning. The train which left at 8 o'clock broke an axle at Texas, fifteen miles from the city. Particulars have not yet been received, but it is reported that a number are seriously injured. A special train with physicians has just left here.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It is impossible to get anything by telegraph in relation to the accident, the wires being in possession of the Company. A dispatch from one of the officers says that Mrs. Hutchins, the wife of an employee on the road, had her leg broken, and that several other persons are slightly injured, but that none have been killed.

Jones, Russell & Co.'s Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 15.—We learn that the arrangements of Jones, Russell & Co.'s Pony Express from this place to California are fast being completed, a portion of their ponies, riders and agents having arrived here and started yesterday to determine the route and locate stations. They expect to commence running about the 5th April, and will go through in ten days. It is thought they will also locate the starting point of their passenger and fast freight line, but it is not fully decided.

Georgia State Democratic Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March 15.—Alexander Lawton, of Chatham, a Cobb man, was elected permanent President. The vote stood, Lawton 172, and Cohen, Anti-Cobb, 157. The tables were turned at midnight, and a resolution to elect eight delegates by ballot passed by 46 majority. It will perhaps be reconsidered today. The session last night was rather an exciting one.

Municipal Election.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 15.—Mr. Atkinson, Democrat, was elected Mayor yesterday. There is an Opposition majority in the Council.

THE CITY.

POLICE.

ATTEMPT TO PASS FICTITIOUS MONEY.—A man named John Wilkinson, a porter at the Adams House, was arrested Wednesday night for attempting to pass fictitious money. From the evidence before Justice Akin this morning, it appeared that he offered a $5 note on the Bank of Anacostia, D. C., a bogus institution, to Geo Dupont, a saloon keeper at 173 South Wells street. He also had $25 more of the same money, which he claims he bought for two dollars. From appearances it appears probably that the prisoner bought the money with no intent to pass it, and is an ignorant country boy. He was held to bail in the sum of $300.

PERJURY.—A woman named Lexico was arrested Wednesday night for perjury. The woman was complainant in a suit against one Catharine Ellis whom she charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry. The evidence disclosed that she had accused several other parties of the same theft, and that there was not a particle of evidence against the woman Ellis, although she swore point blank that she stole them. She was held to bail in the sum of $300 for trial.

DISCHARGED.—The case of Peter Delwo, charged with stealing the chain of the schooner E. Cramer, which was continued from Wednesday, was brought up yesterday, and John Streak was arrested as being a party in the theft. It appeared in evidence that the schooner was wrecked last fall near the Lake View House, and on the 2d of March the chain, which weighed over 800 pounds, was taken from the wreck and piled upon the beach, and the next morning teams were sent after it when it had disappeared.

There was no evidence against Streak and he was discharged, and then testified that Delwo and he were driving, each with a team, along the beach, when Delwo discovered the chain upon the beach, and put it on his waggon and took if home, and on Tuesday offered it for sale at the rolling mill. The chain was worth some $70, and belonged to Galen Eastman. As there was no evidence of an attempt to conceal the chain, but allowed it to remain in his front yard in sight, the Court discharged the prisoner.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—John S. Chapman was arrested on complaint of J. S. Melvill charged with larceny as bailee, and was discharged.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—At a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held at the Home on the 14th inst., a unanimous vote of thanks were passed to Mr. Henry Johnston for his indefatigable efforts in securing the great success of the Old Folks Concert for the benefit of the Home, held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings of the present week.

Also to Mr. Julius Lumbard for his enthusiastic and skillful leadership, as well as for his most admirable solo performances.

Also to Mr. Marcus E. Kellogg, who, as a most exquisite and antique fiddler, discoursed such bewitching music to the admiring throng, that the ladies of the Home, after heoring him, are not surprised that the old Deacon gave him his "dorter;" but they will be surprised if such musical powers and artistic accomplishments fail of a most liberal patronage from the public.

A vote of thanks also to the ladies and other gentlemen who generously volunteered their assistance on the occasion.

Also to the Light Guard Band, for their gratuitous and excellent performances.

Also to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, the *Times* the *Herald*, and the *Democrat*, for their free' frequent and most favorable advertising.

In short, our most hearty thanks to the throng of our friends from whose patronage we realized about $750. By order,

E. F. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Benefit of the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1860.

WM. B. OGDEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, many of whom had the pleasure of listening to your very able and interesting lecture last evening, before Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College, being aware that several hundreds of persons could not gain admittance to the hall on account of its crowded condition; and being persuaded by our own convictions, as well as by the general opinion, that the views you entertain concerning "*The Destinies of Chicago, and the Duties of her People*" should be more generally known among our citizens, most respectfully request that you will repeat your lecture on that subject, in Metropolitan Hall, at such time as may suit your convenience; and we take the liberty to suggest that the occasion be made to contribute to the support of that noble charity, the Orphan Asylum, by appropriating the proceeds to be derived from the sale of admission tickets to that object.

With high respect,

Hugh T. Dickey, Isaac N. Arnold, Mark Skinner, J. L. James, John H. Foster, I. H. Burch, S. S. Hayes, Chas. L. Wilson, E. I. Tinkham, Chas. H. Hunt, Enos Ayres, F. Wheeler, Wm. Jones, S. C. Higginson, O. Kendall, N. B. Judd, M. D. Gilman, Jona. Burr, Amos G. Throop, C. Follansbe, J. H. Dunham, J. R. Valentine, A. W. Henderson, J. H. Kinzie, Hiram Wheeler, James Grant Wilson, H. E. Seelye, Charles G. Hammond, Geo. A. Springer, Stiles Burton. D. V. Bell, and others.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1860.

HON. HUGH T. DICKEY, N. B. JUDD, I. N. ARNOLD, AND OTHERS—*Gents:* I cannot decline contributing whatever I may be able, that may be thought useful to my fellow-citizens, or likely to aid the Chicago Orphan Asylum, in which I have always felt so deep an interest. I therefore accede to your request with pleasure, and will, if agreeable, lecture again upon the "Destiny of Chicago, and the duties of its people in reference to that destity," on Tuesday evening next.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. OGDEN.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM, March 16, 1860.

As will be seen by the foregoing correspondence, Mr. Ogden has generously consented to repeat his lecture on the "Destinies of Chicago, and the Duties of her People," at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 20th inst., for the benefit of this Institution, and we earnestly solicit the support and patronage of our citizens generally.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents each, to be had at the several Bookstores, at E. S. Wells' Shoestore, and at the door.

WM. JONES, President.
D. V. BELL, Ch'n Ex. Committee.
H. E. SEELYE, Secretary.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money loaned on Warehouse Receipts, Mortgages, and other securities, for short dates at low rates of interest. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., Commission Merchants, 13 South Lasalle st., Over the Custom House.

mh13b797 1m

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY, AT LOW RATES.

Business Paper wanted.

ja13-ly-60ly J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

ja7-ly

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 39 ...... CLARK STREET, CHICAGO 39

Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. de9 '59 ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.

ap18 ly c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE.—The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 17th, to continue until July 26th.

For terms, &c., apply to Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, Racine College, Racine.

mh9b767 1m

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this Institution commences on the 11th of April next. It is believed that the facilities here offered for the instruction of young ladies in all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education are not surpassed by any institution in the West. For terms see circulars, or apply to MRS. C. V. WAITE and MISS A. E. WAITE, A. B., Principals. Post Office box 1363, Chicago, Illinois. fe22b663 1m

H. B. & CO.

The Best is the Cheapest

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS!
SOAP FOR FAMILY USE!
SOAP FOR SHAVING!
SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties, Wholesale and Retail, at the

Toilet Emporium, 37 So. Clark-St.

The Comet Soap Works, Clybourn Bridge, at

HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.

de30 '59 1

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT!

SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFICE:

97 .... WASHINGTON STREET 97

mh14b799 3t

FRESH SHAD,

Halibut, Haddock, Codfish,

EELS, SMELTS, &c. L. B. PLATT & CO., 45 State street.

1e15

50,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES,

For sale at

Corn Exchange Bag Factory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157 South Water street.

mh9b793 3m

Insurance.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.—JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$58,538 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,850 60
Cash loaned on call	30,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured	19,540 00
Real Estate, unincumbered (cash value)	15,000 00
[illegible] Bank Stock in Hartford, Mkt. Val.	209,222 00
[illegible] New York	107,950 00
[illegible] Boston	40,350 00
[illegible] St. Louis	[illegible]
[illegible] R. R. and other stock	15,730 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents	36,000 00
State Stock (Tenn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents	56,582 00
30 Shares State Bank Wisconsin	3,180 00
Total Assets	$956,[illegible]
Total Liabilities	61,020 85

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit.

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus $365,341 71

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus $330,000 00

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus $288,148 09

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus $174,478 44

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus $248,040 33

MARINE INSURANCE:

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets $1,095,946 69

LIFE INSURANCE:

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets $2,400,582 39

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS,
188 .... SOUTH WATER STREET 188
fe8 '60 ly

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.

Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazilton, Amzi Benedict, L. B. Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer. ap23-ly-d271

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria.

Capital $500,000
Paid up in Cash 300,000

Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 148 South Water street, Chicago.

ja4-b510-ly

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital, $181,636,23.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block. oc25-b905

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks

TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL	$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	2,194,100 02

	Par Val.	Mk't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$839,400 00	$909,988 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	235,000 00	272,650 00
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	248,822 20
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	85,400 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,990 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		394,746 26
		$2,194,100 02

Claims unadjusted and not due $179,957 85

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
jy13-ly No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the General Insurance Agency business under the firm of

Miller & Willmarth,

Will represent the following Companies.

Office No. 150 South Water Street, DOLE'S BUILDING.

HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO, OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $1,458,396 00

PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $304,437 72

NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $304,655 00

LORILLARD FIRE INS CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $398,408 54

WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus $472,404 00

MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $176,823 80

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus $230,000 00

CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS.
Capital and Surplus $255,318 00

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $224,362 00

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $1,000,000 00

MILLER & WILLMARTH, AGENTS.

T. L. MILLER. .... [ja18-ly] .... H. B. WILLMARTH.

DIVIDEND.—THE REPUBLIC INS. CO., of N. Y., has just declared a dividend of 50 per cent return premium to policy holders.

Also, a Cash dividend of 6 per cent on all outstanding scrip, and 7½ per cent to stockholders.

All holders of Fire and Marine Policies that have expired in 1859 will please call for their scrip any time after the 2nd Tuesday in February.

This scrip will be purchased by the undersigned at New York prices. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., Agents, No. 4, New Board of Trade Building,

ja17b438-2m South Water Street.

WHEELER & JAMES,

FIRE, MARINE,

And Life Insurance Agents,

Office over No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—Represent the following Companies:

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Capital and Surplus .... $304,865.0[illegible]
UNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Capital and Surplus .... $277,464.00.
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y., Capital and Surplus .... $261,186.00.

TALMAN WHEELER. [mh20 '60 ly] ALFRED JAMES.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office.

Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,000.

Directors.—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram H. Smith.

GUERIN L. NORRIS, General Agent; JOHN A. NICHOLS, President; LEWIS B. RUSSELL, City Surveyor; E. C. WILDER, Secretary.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.

ja6-ly

HOPE INSURANCE COMP'Y, of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital $150,000.

All paid in and securely invested. This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & HERRICK, Agents, 22 Lake street, Chicago. fe16 '60 ly

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Assets July 1, 1859 .... $230,381 29

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, Trunk Covers, Flags, Banners of all descriptions, Ropes Spliced, Hoisting Machines Fitted to order, and all work done with safety and dispatch.

Work Shop, over Stafford & Gathers, Ship Chandlers, 134 and 136 South Water street, Chicago.

Flags and Tents on hand. [illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. [illegible] HIRAM WHEELER.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1859....Winter Arrangement....1860

On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot at

9:30 a.m.—(Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 5.00 p.m., at Decatur at 4.15 p.m.; at Springfield at 6.15 p.m.; St. Louis at 12.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.30 a.m.; New Orleans 1 p.m.; 60 hours from Chicago.

9:30 p.m.—(Saturdays excepted) arriving at St. Louis at 1.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m. Memphis 7.30 a.m. second day, and New Orleans at 6.30 p.m., third day.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.40 a.m.
" " 12.00 noon. " " 1.00 p.m.
" " 5.15 p.m. " " 6.00 p.m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

1859....FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS....1860.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:20 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 6:30 am., Albany 1:00 pm., New York 10:15 pm., Boston 12:00 at night.

9:10 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:20 am., and Louisville at 5:00 am.

7:00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:00 am, Albany 4:40 pm, New York 10:30 am, Boston 4:00 pm.

7:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:20 am, Louisville 4:00 pm.

7:00 pm Saturday to Niles.

Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:20 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent. ja26

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

260 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City: thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Travelling Public.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;

H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill., or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connect at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wm. st. New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-ly

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express leaves 11:15 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 4:30 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Night Express leaves 11:15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5:5 a.m., Mondays excepted.
Mendota Accommodation leaves 4:15 p.m., Sundays excepted; arrives 9:50 a.m. Sundays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

December 7th, 1859.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Chicago, Clinton & Cedar Rapids

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN.		EXPRESS TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	11:40 pm.	Leave Cedar Rapids	2:00 pm
Leave Clinton	8:15 am.	Arrive at Clinton	6.15 pm
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	12:30 pm	Arrive at Chicago	5:45 am
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.		ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Clinton	10:10 am	Leave Cedar Rapids	9:30 am
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	4:10 pm.	Arrive at Clinton	3:10 pm

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.
At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto.
At Union Grove with stages for Tipton.
At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa.

Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Jefferson, Webster City, Iowa Falls, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs.

With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

This is the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills.

An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for or from the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.
J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. 17 28-y

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES.

1859-60....WINTER ARRANGEMENT....1859-60

Takes effect on and after Nov. 13.

Great Through Route to New York,

Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas.

6:00 am, Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 3:32 pm, and Detroit at 6:00 pm.

7:00 pm Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:33 am. and Detroit at 7:00 am.

Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.

Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c.

Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson.

No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit.

Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. no12

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted).
6:50 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted).

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route a pleasant and agreeable one, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted):

LEAVE RACINE.

At 10:30 A. M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 6:30 P. M.—in time for trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South.

LEAVE FREEPORT.

At 7:30 A. M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee.

Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest dispatch.

For information inquire at Office of Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads.

ROBERT HARRIS, Supt.

G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 9:00 am. and arrives at 6:30 pm. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11.15 pm., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:30 am (Mondays excepted).

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street Depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:

11.45 am and 11.30 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 11:40 am and 9:30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville and intermediate places.

At 4:45 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Accommodation for McHenry, Harvard, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will leave the 11:40 am. train.

Sleeping coaches with night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.
H. H. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent. 17-ly

Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains will leave daily for

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS.

Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows:

Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets.

11.15 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted).
5:20 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted).

ARRIVE AT CHICAGO.

5:35 a. m.—Night Express.
9:35 p. m.—Mail and Express.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.
At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west and east.
At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and [illegible].
At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad, North and South.
At Springfield with the Great Western R. R. east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and [illegible].
At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, [illegible] Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk [illegible] Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to [illegible] River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, 46 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and all the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern and Western States.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 9 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet Accommodation.

Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 5.30 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9.30 a.m. Leave Chicago at 5.00 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 8.30.

JAMES ROBB, President.
CHARLES CONGDON, Vice Prest.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. [mv24] N. H. MOORE, Gen. Freight Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and Kinzie streets. Passenger trains leave at

8:00 am for Milwaukee and Intermediate stations.
12:15 pm.—Day express for Milwaukee and all stations, connecting directly with the Milwaukee Railroad.
4:50 pm.—Waukegan Accommodation.

Milwaukee trains arrive at 11:30 a.m. and [illegible]. Waukegan train at 8:45 am.

Feb. 27, 1860 [fe27] M. L. SYKES, Jr. Supt.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Train leaving Chicago at 7.00 p.m., arrives at Buffalo 7.00 a.m., at Paris at 3.30 p.m., at Buffalo at [illegible] connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo & E. R. R. trains going East. Tickets via this route are sold at the Union Depot.

fe14 60 ly [illegible] CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford, Madison, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and at 6 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford and way stations. Trains arrive at 11:50 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

oc18-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Transportation.

PROPELLERS AND CANAL BOATS FOR SALE.

The undersigned Trustees offer for sale the property lately belonging to the American Transportation Company, consisting of the Propellers

POTOMAC,	ALLEGHENY,	POCAHONTAS,
CHICAGO,	EDITH,	SPAULDING,
IOWA,	NIAGARA,	SCIOTA,
BUFFALO,	CATARACT,	

Also—Seventy-four large Lake Boats, nearly all suitable for carrying grain; 18 Horses, together with Harness sufficient to equip the same at different Stations, 2 Hoisting Engines and Pump. Together with a large quantity of Office Furniture, Safes, &c., at Buffalo and other places.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
ANDREW J. RICH,
HENRY MARTIN,

For particulars address J. C. HARRISON, Buffalo.

Journal of Commerce, New York; Evening Journal, Albany; Journal, Syracuse; Plain Dealer, Cleveland; Advertiser, Detroit; Press and Tribune, Chicago, will publish for one month, and send bills to this office for payment.

1860.

The Northern Transportation Co.

Will, during the present season, will run their well known and popular line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, and a tri-Weekly line to and from

Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURGH and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad, and at Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of 100 Ton canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

Agents and Consignees.

J. MYERS, No. 177 Broadway, New York.
Z. S. SPAULDING, No. 3 Coenties slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 95 State street, Boston.
A. CUSHMAN, No. 168 State street, Boston.
C. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE PARKER, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE A. EDDY, Oswego.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego.
PELTON & BREED, Cleveland.
W. T. WALKER, Toledo.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
McHENRY & BARKER, Racine.
FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.
MATHER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

mh6 b743-6m

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S New York and Galway Line.

The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer

Circassian, Capt Campbell,

Will sail from New York, on Thursday, March [illegible], touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.

Prices of Passage.—First Class $90 and $75; Second Class $30, including free tickets to the principal cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, mug and bedding.

First Cabin passage to St. Johns, [illegible].

For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

de27-b305-3m

LAKE SUPERIOR.

1860.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Line.

On the opening of navigation Two Steamers, the ELGIN and ONTONAGON, will be put on the line between Chicago and Ports on Lake Superior. In case the Ste. Marie's Canal should not be open in the Spring the Elgin, being now on Lake Superior, will run as [illegible] and connect at the Sault with the Ontonagon [illegible] between Chicago and Sault Ste Marie. The [illegible] Steamer will furnish a boat from Chicago every [illegible].

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of La Salle street, Chicago.

la14-b424-2m

STEAMBOAT CITY OF CLEVELAND FOR SALE.—The Steamer City of Cleveland was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1853, and measures eleven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, and is well found and equipped as a first-class boat; her capacity for freight and passengers is second to any steamer on the Lakes of her age, and is a staunch first-class sea boat.

This boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties who would purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of

PASCAL P. PRATT, Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

ja31-b466 3m

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Two Schooners, to wit:—Schooner ELIZA LOGAN, tonnage 3[illegible]; Schooner WINGS OF THE WIND, tonnage 370; and Schooner GOV. HUNT, [illegible].

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

ja31 b467-3m

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers.

J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st and Corner State st and [illegible].

a6-b773-ly

TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS AND FLAGS,

Constantly on hand and made to order by

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, 205 & 207 South Water st., Chicago.

fe1b881-3m

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.—Fairfield Mills.—300 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO., No. [illegible]

N. O. SUGAR.—A Large Stock always on hand. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water st.

NEW YORK SYRUP.—A large assortment for sale low by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water st.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE, PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water st.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.—300 half chests choice quality and low prices. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water st.

TOBACCO—Just Received, Several choice brands Natural Leaf Tobacco in half boxes and caddies. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water st.

OHIO CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do, 500 quarter boxes do do, At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. [illegible] Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at low figures. J. W. DOANE & CO.

145 Bags RIO COFFEE, [illegible] South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

25 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR.—New crop. WM. LITTLE & CO.

105 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS & MOLASSES. WM. LITTLE & CO.

280 Pkgs. TEA—Y. Hyson, [illegible] powder, Imperial and Colong. WM. LITTLE & CO.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.
John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles,
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

The News.

A sub-committee of the National Committee were in Baltimore yesterday looking as to the capacity of the hotels, board, etc., with a view of having the meeting of the Convention at Charleston, then adjourning to Baltimore to [illegible] lar session. It is understood that it is impossible for Charleston to feed or accommodate the many thousands that will attend the Convention, to say nothing of the extortionate prices which had been fixed upon.

The Georgia Democratic National Convention adjourned without recommending a presidential candidate. The attempt to bring Cobb forward failed.

The complete returns of the election in New Hampshire on Tuesday last, [illegible] lows for Governor:

Goodwin, (Republican) [illegible]
Cate, (Democrat) [illegible]

Republican majority [illegible]

The Republicans have elected [illegible] 12 Senators, and 85 majority in [illegible] Representatives.

Two more Harper's Ferry victims, [illegible] and Hazlet—were executed [illegible] Charlestown, Va. This is probably the last act of the fearful tragedy which has created so much excitement during the last [illegible] months.

Information from the seat of war [illegible] Grande indicate that the conflict [illegible] and his band of marauders [illegible] to the interior of Mexico. Let all [illegible]

The Senate, in executive session, rejected the Nicaraguan treaty—[illegible] 20—not two-thirds. The vote was [illegible] party character, with the exception [illegible] son, who voted for the treaty.

The telegraph reports two destructive [illegible] this State, one at Alton and [illegible] Havana.

GOV. BISSELL.

We are greatly gratified to learn [illegible] Illinois *State Journal* of the 15th [illegible] was, on the afternoon of Wednesday [illegible] to be a marked improvement in [illegible] condition. The friends in Springfield [illegible] entertain strong hopes of his recovery.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

No man to whom the reputation of [illegible] is dear can read without mortification the statement in our dispatches that [illegible] of the men and women, who, for [illegible] being of African descent, have been [illegible] on to choose between Slavery and [illegible] from the State of Arkansas, in which [illegible] living, is now going the round of the newspaper press. Should such [illegible] come from Europe to this side of [illegible] the American journals which now [illegible] indifference that infamous Arkansas [illegible] and its cruel effects, would make [illegible] quiver by their cries to Heaven for [illegible] on the oppressors. But so thoroughly [illegible] ed is the sentiment of this country [illegible] relates to the rights of all men [illegible] men, that any man in Europe who [illegible] our government and our people [illegible] understood here what Arkansas has [illegible]

HOW IT IS DONE.

The thousand delegates from Illinois [illegible] Democratic National Convention, [illegible] blowers for Douglas boast in Washington [illegible] New York, are the very fellows, [illegible] the Douglas arithmetic, that Falls [illegible] by Shrewsbury clock. When sought [illegible] will not be found. But the boast [illegible] will be on hand when the conflict [illegible] the tactics by which the Douglas [illegible] achieved always before the fighting [illegible]

THE STATE TRIALS.

If during the progress of the trials [illegible] sack and the brothers Stout for [illegible] the Fugitive Slave Law, we have [illegible] silent, our reticence must not be at [illegible] any love of the atrocious statute under [illegible] these gentlemen were arraigned; [illegible] disinclination to seem to meddle by [illegible] paragraphs with the offices and functions [illegible] District Court. Fortunately the list [illegible] era is exhausted and the nigger-catchers [illegible] had all the revenge that the law allows [illegible] They must be content. But not so [illegible] The impression made upon them [illegible] arraignment of these men, by the [illegible] they will pay, and the imprisonment [illegible] will suffer, has not inclined the [illegible] lenient opinions of that law that [illegible] last executed in Chicago, to a higher [illegible] for the party by which the law was [illegible] nor to the institution which needs [illegible] for its protection. They have [illegible] amazement—willing, it is true, [illegible] the verdicts of the juries, whatever [illegible] be, and confirmed and strengthened [illegible] resolve to leave nothing undone [illegible] bad features of that cruel law may [illegible] from the national statute book. [illegible] seen an upright Judge who is far [illegible] opinions in the least tolerant of [illegible] fulness of man-selling, compelled [illegible] think was a mistaken sense of duty [illegible] charge to the jury, which, to say the [illegible] as severe as the prosecution could [illegible] every sentence of which he ought [illegible] a citizen and a man; they have seen [illegible] can men compelled by their oaths [illegible] verdicts, which in their souls they [illegible] despised; and they have seen the [illegible] guilty of nothing for which they [illegible] pang of remorse or a blush of shame [illegible] classed and legally punished as felons [illegible] caste—all that the claim of [illegible] the ownership of the blood [illegible] conscience, affections and will [illegible] they and perhaps a better man [illegible] vindicated and upheld. However [illegible] and undemonstrative our people [illegible] such scenes are enacted before [illegible] there is no power which will prevent [illegible] from feeling that in this violation [illegible] right, this disregard of humane [illegible] denial of the binding force of the [illegible] Christian precepts, this outrage on [illegible] conscience, there is a great wrong [illegible] that it is their duty to seek [illegible] the means which will prevent it [illegible]

This trial too proves the utter [illegible] ness of this hated law as a preventive [illegible] repressive measure. The men to whom [illegible] have been applied are made [illegible] ten-fold violence, Slavery and all [illegible] adjuncts. The people of Ottawa [illegible] offence was committed, if [illegible] to come out en masse and [illegible] shout when the captive Jim [illegible] be willing on the next occasion [illegible] the right, armed with weapons [illegible] deeper than words. The citizens [illegible] who have sat in the jury box, or [illegible] court room while the trials were [illegible] if distinguished before by their [illegible] ger-catchers, commissioners and [illegible] that their dislike is intense [illegible] they will now do and dare more [illegible] the proceedings which they have [illegible] called to witness, and in which [illegible] have borne an unwilling part. [illegible] news of the trial will travel [illegible] those benighted regions in which [illegible] in human flesh and blood is [illegible] highest development of Christianity [illegible] men will feel new [illegible] grappling with a firmer hold [illegible] unholy purpose, that monster [illegible] strong embrace, is crushing out [illegible] life those guarantees of individual [illegible] without which all government [illegible] to be fought unto death. The [illegible]